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SPECIAL NOTICES.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CONFEDERATE STATES SENATOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Legislature which meets next month will be called upon to elect a Senator to the C. S. Congress. Among the eminent men qualified to fill this high position no name is more prominent than that of Col. D. K. McRae—distinguished alike as a man of ability and a candidate upon whom all parties could unite. It would be a graceful acknowledgment from the State of faithful and meritorious service to confer this honor upon him, and surely no one will claim that a better appointment could be made.

At the commencement of the war Col. McRae was appointed by Gov. Ellis to the command of a Regiment of State Troops. His Regiment was among the first to reach the seat of war, and from the first battle of Manassas to the present time has been engaged in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. During the whole of last Fall and Winter it performed the most arduous picket duty, being always in front in the advance, and in rear on retreat. For nearly two-thirds of this time Col. McRae commanded the Brigade to which his Regiment was attached, and to the certain knowledge of the writer he has enjoyed the highest confidence of every General under whom he has served, and has been earnestly recommended by them time and again for promotion. Johnston and Beauregard, Hill, Longstreet and Van Dorn have each and all testified in the warmest manner to his eminent services and usefulness. He has been content to command his noble Regiment which at Williamsburg put to blush the calumniators who had been accustomed to sneer at the prowess of North Carolinians. At Seven Pines, his cheeks flushed with fever, and his frame trembling with severe illness, he led his little Regiment into the thickest of the fight until the enemy were driven far from their works, when from sheer exhaustion and physical weakness he was compelled to yield up his command to his next officer and lie down on the battle-field. By the advice of his Generals and direction of his surgeon he was taken home to recuperate his wasted strength—but in one week the notes of preparation for the conflict again reached him, when he sprang from his bed and was again at the head of his Regiment, now reduced to a little squad, in all the battles round Richmond. He led them thence into Maryland and on that dreadful Sunday when McClellan's whole army was held at bay by D. H. Hill's Division alone, he bore an honorable part and the Brigade was delivered up to him by the gallant Garland who fell at the head of his command; and again at Sharpsburg though stunned and wounded in the face by the bursting of a shell he stopped long enough to have his wounds dressed and held his command during the day.

To-day, in Jackson's glorious army, next to the enemy, he commands a Brigade—performing the duties and bearing the responsibilities without sharing the honors or the rank of his position.

That the splendid abilities of Col. McRae will eminently qualify him for the position of Senator, no one will deny. We want a man of whom the State will be proud; a man of enlarged intelligence and powers of expression to uphold the dignity of North Carolina in the National Councils, and who better fitted for this than he?

We want a representative man of the people; one who is not afraid to express the sentiments of his constituents boldly and fearlessly, and we can find no better man than he.

We want a man thoroughly acquainted with the various wants of the army in which every family in the land is represented; and no one has had better opportunities of judging of these than he.

We want men also for the benefit of the nation at large, possessed of originality of mind and genius enough to conceive great measures, and whose mental resources are equal to the perilous emergencies of the times. Where can a more promising man be found than he?

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will unite upon some good man qualified in every respect to place North Carolina foremost in the Legislative Halls, as her gallant sons have placed her on the battle field. And surely we can find no man better fitted to discharge this trust than Col. DUNCAN K. MCRAE. ARMY.

A Cry for Peace.—The Boston Pilot of the 25th ult, contains an editorial strongly urging Lincoln to offer terms of peace to the South. It says:

The President has issued many proclamations which he patriotically believed would be followed by an increase of Unionism in the South. But his manifestoes are spit at and himself derided. His documents are of no avail but one—that of enlarging the spirit of rebellion. Can he mention a single proclamation of his that has realized his hopes? We should be sorry to impede him in saving the Union. But his past experience should tell him now that an armistice would do good. What does the South want? Can he not put a question in this nature? Can he not try the value of a suggestion for peace? This may not be the highest spirit—it may not be according to the way in which guilty rebels should be treated. But it is prudence. We cannot break the spirit of the South by arms, and without their spirit in its freedom, their overthrow would lead to nothing. Enough of blood has been shed—enough of lives have been lost, enough of desolation to all branches of industry has been done, and enough coercive proclamations have been issued; let us now try the virtue of peace.

The President is, indeed, in a most unpleasant situation. There is no doubt that he is honest; but the faction that erected him to the White House want the war continued, for their enterprises to realize large fortunes are in the balance; and notwithstanding the preeminence of his position, Abraham Lincoln is, in too many instances, the flexible tool of an unscrupulous party. But he should remember his oath of office, and be untrammelled by anything save the Constitution. That is now in the worst danger, and as it owes most of that danger to the havoc of war administered by Know Nothings, Abolitionists and Republicans, an armistice—a suspension of hostilities—might be offered.

The powder mills at Augusta, Ga., under charge of Lieut. Col. Rains, are making three tons a day, and they may be extended to five tons—equal or superior to any mills on the continent.—*Chas. Courier.*

DIED,

In this county, July 20th, Mrs. JULIA ANN WHITAKER, wife of David Murphy, Esq., aged 36 years. A member of the Methodist Church, she lived a life of exemplary piety. She was a patient and uncomplaining sufferer, and when death came she was fully prepared to give an account for the deeds done in the body. Thus hath died the affectionate mother, the generous friend and the exemplary christian.

"The soft memory of her virtues yet
Lingers like twilight hues when the bright sun is set."

Com.

In Bladen county, on the 24th of October, ROBERT E. TROY, Esq., in the 47th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., of yellow fever, Mrs Sarah Spencer, wife of Thos. A. Spencer, in the 36th year of her age. On the 8th inst., of yellow fever, Miss Ann Eliza Mott, aged 22 years.

Of the "sequel" of diptheria, in Wilkesborough, on the 19th October, SAMUEL DUVAL COWLES, son of O. J. and M. T. Cowles, in the 4th year of his age.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

QUESTIONABLE POLICY.—The President and his Cabinet and the officials generally about Richmond do not appear to stand very well in the estimation of some of the Editors in that city. The Examiner has been noted for a constant display of ill humor, carping at every thing, good, bad and indifferent, and, as was lately shown by the Enquirer, bitterly complaining at one time because the government *did not* pursue a particular policy, and then as bitterly complaining when it *did* adopt that policy. We look for nothing else from that ill tempered paper. But we confess to some surprise at the tone of our most esteemed contemporary, the Whig, which we have read and admired for so many years. It charges the President, his Cabinet, and the thousands of other office holders in Richmond with "profound indifference" to the sufferings of our soldiers, "cold-blooded inhumanity," &c. Now surely this is unjust. For ourselves we do not believe that there is a man in the Confederacy who is thus indifferent, much less those whose especial duty it is in the first place to provide for the wants of the soldiers. If the Whig had said that the government did not adequately provide for them, no one could gainsay that. But we all know the difficulty of doing so, with but few manufactures and few mechanics, it having been the policy of the South for all time to discountenance these, and to rely upon Northern manufacturers and mechanics to supply all our wants, from an axe-helve to a steam engine. Pray let us not do injustice to those who are at the helm of affairs, and thus weaken their hands at a time when we need to strengthen the government, and all else but the enemy. Him we may abuse, for he deserves it all. But let us unitedly sustain our own constituted authorities, which we, who never agreed with them in politics, hope and believe are as truly in earnest in prosecuting this war for independence as we or anybody else, and only fail to do all that could be desired because it cannot be done with the means at their disposal.

Whilst we all deplore the sufferings of the soldiers, there is no doubt that their being thrown upon the generosity of friends at home for so many of the necessaries of life has strengthened the ties which bind us all together in one common cause, and will prepare us to meet one common destiny, and enable us the more heartily to appreciate the blessings of liberty achieved by the united efforts and sacrifices and sufferings of all.

CONFLICTING AUTHORITIES.—Some weeks ago Judge Thomas, of the Superior Courts in Georgia, delivered an opinion against the constitutionality of the conscript laws, and discharged the conscript whose case was before him. On Saturday last Judge Harris of the same State delivered an opinion in another case affirming the constitutionality of the laws. This case will go up to the Supreme Court.

Gov. Brown of the same State has sent a special message to the Legislature taking ground against the laws, and asking the action of the Legislature.

It is fortunate that the people of Georgia are not like the Governor and Judge Thomas. The former have thronged the ranks of the army, and none have excelled them in the field. The latter have nullified the acts of Congress and decisions of the authorities founded on them.

We have heard that cases of habeas corpus under the conscript laws would have been brought before at least one of our North Carolina Judges, but that he had the good sense and patriotism to reason with the applicants and to prevail with them to obey the laws as a necessity.

RECOGNITION RUMORS.—More of these will be found in the news from the North. Whether true or false, one can judge as well as another. What we have to do here is always to regulate our action as if they were false. If they turn out to be true, so much the better for us.

DISTILLERIES.—We learn that great apprehension is felt about the scarcity of corn likely to be produced by the immense number of distilleries prepared and preparing to go to work as soon as the prohibition against distilling grain is at an end, which will be on the 1st day of January next. It is said that some persons are holding back their corn for that day, as they are assured that price will be no object to the distillers, who can give five dollars for a bushel of corn and then make ten or twenty dollars by converting it into whiskey.

We have not favored measures interfering with the usual pursuits of life, but the necessity of feeding our army and the poor people at home inclines us to think that the Legislature should at once determine to extend the period of prohibition. At the same time we are decidedly of opinion that the soldiers in camp should be supplied with either coffee, which we suppose cannot be had, or a very moderate ration of whiskey, and to get this latter either the State or Confederate government will have to become the distiller, for private individuals will only make whiskey to sell at ten to twenty dollars a gallon, which the government cannot afford to pay.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Yesterday three capital cases were tried. Jas. Dukes, prosecuted for rape, was found to be insane. Hon. J. G. Shepherd appeared for the defendant. Isaac, slave of E. S. Hobbs, and Enoch Manuel, free negro, were convicted of burglary, having broken into and robbed Mr. T. J. Curtis's smoke-house last Spring. Hon. J. G. Shepherd and W. McL. McKay Esq., for the defence; Solicitor Strange prosecuting.

We have heard of nothing else of interest.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We have seen a wretchedly botched counterfeit $5 State of North Carolina Treasury note. We have not a genuine note of that denomination, to make a comparison, but this is so evident a fraud that but little description is necessary to put our readers on their guard. It is a very coarse wood cut, printed on mean paper, the signatures O. H. Perry and Henry Hardie not at all like those on the genuine notes of the smaller denominations which are before us. The date of the one we have seen is not filled up.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Of Camp Fever, near Drury's Bluff, Va., 20th October, Sergeant Samuel J. Albright, of the 53d regiment.

Roland C. Osborne, of Haywood county, died at the hospital at Petersburg on the 5th Aug. in the 26th year of his age. He was a member of company F, 25th Reg.

At Staunton, Va., Oct. 14th, Lieut. Ashbell S. Fraley, of Co. A, 4th Regiment, N. C. S. Troops, aged about 28 years, of Rowan county.

At the St. Charles hospital, Richmond, of Typhoid Fever, 29th October, J. M. Douthit, of Davie Co., of Co. K, 55th Regt.

At General Medical Hospital, Wilson, N. C., Oct. 28th, Private Ezekiel Wood, of Capt. J. F. Moore's Co., 59th Reg't, of Typhoid Pneumonia, aged 18 years.

In Sussex county, Va., Sergeant Robert Keenan, of the 42d Reg't, from injuries from falling from a train of cars.

LARGE POTATO.—Mr. William Carter of Chatham has sent us a sweet potato weighing 7½ lbs.

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

CULPEPER C. H., VA., Nov. 5, 1862

Messrs. Editors: This was once the flourishing, enterprising centre of a wealthy, intelligent county, but it is distressing to see the devastation and ruin committed by Pope and his devils during their six weeks' stay. The fertile fields of Culpeper are now one desert waste. There may not be 100 negroes in the county, and there were many thousands before. There is hardly a wagon, horse, hog or creeping thing left in the whole country; and the smoke houses, cribs, barns and gardens have been completely robbed and nearly every stick of fence is burnt. Families however and their houses and furniture here at the time were not interfered with otherwise seriously except in few instances. The yankees would often come to houses and demand something to eat and would sometimes require clothing and supplies for their sick and wounded. The battle of Cedar Run took place some six miles south of here, which ended their career in this section. Pope had his headquarters here when he issued those celebrated orders authorizing his men to do as they pleased. Those citizens still remaining are trying to live, but starvation and misery seem inevitable. Yet they bear their calamities with heroic fortitude and are doing all they can to accommodate the soldiers and supply the sick, of whom there is a great number now in the hospitals here. Longstreet's Army corps is here and the others are expected to pass along this way, and they are leaving the sick and worn out mostly here, as this is the first station they could reach on the Railroad.

The ladies have formed an Association for the purpose of supplying deliencies and necessaries to the Hospitals, and some one or two of them are at the place of deposit every day to deal out to the different wards as they need. But few articles can be had, as there is no poultry, vegetables, and little bed-clothing in the country. The sick are certainly suffering for such necessaries. There are no servants nor hospital furniture enough. Hundreds of patients are coming in every day and there is but little accommodation for them. Those who are able are sent away to Orange C. H., Gordonsville and Richmond. Many of those here are very sick. The most fatal disease I believe is pneumonia. Our army in marching four days continuously from Winchester has been badly used up. A good many too are barefooted and they have but few blankets and tents and not much clothing and that in bad condition. A few regiments have recently drawn clothing and shoes. The decrease in numbers by death, mostly from disease, is almost incredible. These men have evidently seen service, but they are still ready for the enemy and as determined as the first day they left home. The army of the Potomac justly deserves the title of the "noble army of Martyrs." My observation teaches me that he that belongeth to Lee's army is of few days and short rations. He striketh his teeth against much hard bread and is satisfied. He goeth away that he may get food, but lo! the long roll beateth and he cometh away empty. He layeth himself down in the wilderness and straightway giveth up the ghost and no man knoweth of his sepulchre.

I regret very much to see that gambling is carried on so extensively in the army. The old games of faro and chuckaluck much practiced at the Scotch Fair for many years are most common. Soldiers bet away their pay, bounty, clothes and every thing they can get. I have seen little of this however among North and South Carolinians. The discipline here is not rigid except perhaps Ransom's Brigade. There is a universal condemnation of straggling; it is the most serious evil under which our Army labors. Gen. A. P. Hill was raised in this place and is a native of the county. Mr. Wallack's family, Editor of the Washington "Star," reside here. Their premises were hardly molested by the yankees, but I believe our troops are helping themselves, and I regret to say that our troops take from the citizens nearly as bad as the yankees did. To-day I was talking with Mr. George, a Baptist Minister near town, and he was pointing out the destruction done by the yankees on his plantation, when we discovered a soldier from some artillery company riding off Mr. George's only horse. A party had been there a few minutes before and carried off his grindstone and a load of cabbage.

There are a great many reports of skirmishes, battles, &c. above here and towards Loudoun and Manassas. There has certainly been fighting, but how, when or what, I cannot say. I heard heavy cannonading that way to-day. There may be a general fight somewhere in this section before the winter sets in fully. McClellan's army has fallen back no doubt on Washington, and may try to come through to Richmond this way immediately. He may try to cut our army off in detail, but if he does he will be very apt to be devoured by piece-meal. The soldiers are unable to get news from home or to see any papers. It is almost a state of exile to them. Can't the people at home send them papers containing news about home? They can hear all accounts of battles, &c. and often see Richmond papers—foreign matter to our soldiers. Let the old copies of papers in the State be sent continually.

LONG GRABS.

CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, VA., Nov. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: We now have snow and very cold weather, which certainly places our brave troops in a very distressing condition. Most of them have no tents, no blankets, and some are bare-footed. Just think of the poor soldier who is sleeping among brush near a cold smoking fire, with nothing to protect him from the snow and cold. I stayed in camp last night, and it is certainly an exposure which the most robust constitution cannot undergo long. Let the people send a pair of socks, a blanket, quilt or coat, or something of the kind, and send it too so as the soldier may get it. Much of the loss of baggage and clothing results from the mismanagement and want of vigilance on the part of Quartermasters. Much of the baggage left by the army on the march is plundered and stolen by other troops. Yesterday I heard a Captain speaking of the good clothes and useful articles he and his friends secured from the baggage of the 14th N. C. Troops, if I am not mistaken, stored at Gordonsville. He was a Virginia officer and had been sent there with a detail of men to take care of the baggage of his division. The hospitals here are filled and more arrive continually in large numbers. All the sick are being removed to Gordonsville, which is to be a distributing hospital, and these are to be discontinued. Some of the troops here are moving about, but probably none have entirely left yet. The balance of the army is still in the Valley up towards Winchester. Cavalry skirmish from Harper's Ferry to Warrenton. It seems that our authorities anticipate no serious engagements along the Potomac this winter, but it is generally expected that we are to have desperate work on the coast. Gen. Lee stays in a small tent, notwithstanding the weather. Like Napoleon, he refuses quarters in lordly palaces and prefers to share the life of his soldiers. He has the universal respect and admiration of the army as far as my observation extends. I was at his head quarters and had a good opportunity to see and converse with the man who wields in his hand the destiny of our Confederacy. He seems to be some 60 years of age, about 6 feet high, and weighs probably 175 lbs. He has a noble countenance, mild, generous and manly: a quick, soft dark eye and a firm intellectual brow. His beard is full and long and nearly white, covering a rather dark face of fine shape and well formed features. His manners are those of a high-toned gentleman, with whom refined society, the business of the world and the character of men are alike familiar. He speaks in a pleasant tone, distinct, slow and careless, but to the point, and with an easy, but not useless, flow of language. His dress, furniture and equipments are simple, neat and necessary, and he is entirely approachable by the meanest private, without any salute, form or distinction of rank. His staff officers mingle with him and act in his presence as they would with an aged and esteemed friend. There is an irresistible something about him that commands respect, and you go away from him satisfied that he is a man of genius, talent and greatness, but why you cannot explain. His family now reside in Raleigh and he has a daughter at St. Mary's School. He is of Episcopalian persuasion. I saw on the Comptroller's book that he had taken $8000 N. C. State Bonds at one time, and perhaps more again.

Some portions of the medical department in Virginia are certainly very badly conducted. The neglect and mismanagement of some physicians have no doubt done much to bring many of our brave boys to an untimely grave, till the decrease of our army is truly appalling. I must give you an order from one of the hospitals on the Quartermaster for a coffin, which is decidedly significant though not intended to express its full meaning:

Hospital No. —, Nov. —, 1862.

Capt. ——, A. Q. M., Post ——:

Furnish coffins for three patients who died in Ward No. 10 this morning. By order of

——, Surgeon in charge.

Where are the Chaplains and what are they doing? I have seen but *one* Chaplain at his post. I think all our N. C. regiments had Chaplains who are probably getting pay, but the troops, it seems, have no one to cheer them and comfort them in danger and calm their dying moments with the consolations of our holy religion.

LONG GRABS.

P. S. I have just learned that there is probability of an immediate battle about here. There have been so many exaggerated reports of the kind recently that I attach but little importance to them. This, however, seems to have the shadow of authenticity. It is stated that the enemy are advancing in force from Warrenton, 25 miles distant. Cavalry are scouting, supported by heavy force of infantry and artillery. I saw a Lieutenant of 19th N. C., (cavalry,) who had been with a detachment of some 300 cavalry in occupation of Warrenton for the last two weeks. They were driven away day before yesterday by a superior force and narrowly escaped capture. Stuart and his cavalry fell in with them on their retreat and came on with them, and they are all encamped some six miles North of this place. I hardly think the whole army of McClellan is coming over Longstreet's army corps is here and Stuart with some 1200 cavalry. All the artillery and forces are held ready to move and the hospitals are being moved.

L. G.

FROM THE 38TH N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD QUARTERS, 38th N. C. Troops,
Near Winchester, Va., Oct. 31, 1862

Messrs. Editors: Not having seen a list of the killed and wounded of the 38th N. C. Reg't in print, and feeling that it might be a gratification to our relatives and friends at home, I herewith send you a full list during our trip through the Old Dominion State, and a few days over in Maryland.

At Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862.

Wounded: Col. William J Hoke, severely—not yet able for duty. Adj't Miles M Cowles, since dead.

Company B—Killed: Corp'l Geo Wheeling; Privates Jas Stokes, Jno Blackman, Jno Cresort. Wounded: Serg'ts H B Brown, S C Wilen; Privates Geo Poplin, L J Wells, A R Rease, Elias Holcomb, D D Tally, L W Wooten, Richard Russell, Alfred Gross, W M Carter, J H Gross, C F Armstrong, Wm Cook, J M Atwood. Since died of wounds: Privates A S Hair, W H Felts, J A Boen, W R Hanes, J E Hutchins.—24.

C—Killed: Privates J I Britt, Lemuel Gurley, Owen Warwick, Jno Cotton, Wm McClamb. Wounded: Sergt's G W Walker, G L Daughtry, Corp'ls W T Sutton, W A Andrews; Privates T D Smith, Wiley Brewer, J N Sutton, R B Stith; Marshall Vann, W B Hollingsworth, W H H Pope, J S Sanderson.—17.

D—Killed: Lieut J W Darden. Wounded: Serg't O B Morisey; Privates Moses Locksamy, Robt Shipp.—4.

E—Killed: Lieut M T Covington; Privates V B Covington, J T Bostick. Wounded: Serg't Aaron Dawkins; Privates Wm Meacham, K M Covington, Calvin Crouch, Morris Chappell. Since died of wounds: Harrison McCaskill, Ebon Kelly, Newton Baldwin.—11.

F—Killed: Private Jacob Huffmant. Wounded: Lieuts D F Roseman, J A Yount, Alonzo Deal, Corp'l N E Sigman; Privates Gilbert Airwood, J C Hedrick.—7.

G—Killed: Privates J S McLain, R A Hines. Wounded: Capt G W Flowers, Lieut Abner Harrington, Corp'l C J Deal; Privates Jno Hartress, J C Lackey, W L Lackey, R C Lackey, J W Lackey, Wm Lackey, D M Matherson, J W Linney, D A Wilson, Jesse Gant, A V Turner, S N Hines, M M Clary, J R Murdach. Since died of wounds: Serg't R F Hartress; Privates J Q Elder, D E Campbell.—22.

H—Killed: Privates D N Miller, N H Cranford, A M Dorsett. Wounded: Serg'ts T L Russell, J S Andrews, Corp'l E F Kearns; Privates A M Bell, E E Luck, W M Newby, Jas Harrell, H N Tomlinson, A W Sanders, P W Carter, Jesse Scarlett. Since died of wounds: Privates T W Bell, A C Steed.—16.

I—Killed: Private D D Hamrick. Wounded: Color-Serg't J O Waters, Corp'l D W Pannell; Privates Pinkney Green, R D Hughes, M Haynes, Devany Mode, C B Powell, J C Williams. Since died of their wounds: Lieut O P Beam, Corp'l T B Beam; Privates Endsley McSwain, Jacob Childers.—18.

K—Killed: Serg't Angus McInis; Privates Archibald Ray, Neill McLauchlin. Wounded: Corp'ls J S Ray, A C Graham; Privates J M Graham, J C McGugan, L A Blue, D J McSwain, J A McLaurin, Nevin Culbreth, Simeon McLain, David Ray, jr, J A McArthur. Since died of their wounds: Lieut Angus Shaw; Privates T J Phillips, David Ray, Gabriel Geddie, J A Sneed.—19.

At Gaines' Mills, June 27.

I—Wounded: Private W C Hamrick.—1.

At Frazier's Farm, June 30.

A—Wounded: Privates Willis Grissom, J F Dobson, B Whaley.—3.

B—Wounded: Lieut L F Hanes, Serg't S H Poplin. Since died of wounds: Private Julius Chappell.—3.

C—Wounded: Lieut H J Hudson; Private Elisha Horne.—2.

D—Killed: Privates Willie Smith, Richard Shipp. Wounded: N A Roberts. Since died of wounds: Ezekiel Boyett.—4.

E—Wounded: Private M B Stewart.—1.

F—Killed: Sergt's Elcamy Neill, Milus Huffman.—2.

G—Wounded: Corp'l C T Sharpe; Private L W Morrison.—2.

H—Killed: Private C S Lewis. Wounded: Capt W L Thornburgh, Serg't T E Lyndon; Privates Tyson Crawford, T H Lassiter, O H Pearce, J T Shaw.—7.

I—Wounded: Serg't Saml Hamrick. Since died of wounds: Private Geo Mc Swain.—2

K—Wounded: Private H J Ellis.—1.

Malvern Hill, July 1.

E—Wounded: Corp'l E S Garrett.—1.

Cedar Run, Aug. 9.

A—Wounded: Privates Thomas I Armstrong, Thos Kenneday.—2.

I—Wounded: Private Thos Cosner.—1.

Manassas Plains, Aug. 29.

A—Wounded: Privates Calvin Thomas, Nicholas Hall. Since died of wounds: Jno N Lanier.—3.

B—Wounded: Lieut J C Felts, Corp'l Jno Gross.—2.

C—Wounded: Privates H H Godwin, Jno Bass.—2.

D—Wounded: Lieut O B Morisey; Private Simon Gilbert.—2.

F—Wounded. Priv'ts Lawson Loyell, Miles Maser.—2.

G—Killed: W C Crews.—1.

I—Wounded: Private Wm Mode. Since died of wounds: Thos Hambrick.—2.

K—Wounded: Serg't Roderick McMillan.—1

Manassas Plains, Aug. 30.

Wounded: Maj John Ashford, not yet able for duty.

A—Wounded: Corp'l J B McCanne; Privates J C C Frederick, Solomon Goore.—3.

D—Wounded: Private G W Carr.—1.

G—Wounded: Lieut W A Stevenson; Private John Bradshaw.—2.

H—Killed: Private N H Carter.—1.

K—Wounded: Private E E Newton. Since died of wounds: Lieut D A Black.—2.

At Ox Hill, Sept. 1.

K—Wounded: Private Cyrus Murphy.—1

At Harper's Ferry, Sept. 14.

A—Wounded: Capt N E Armstrong; Private Theo Phipps.—2

C—Wounded: Corp'l R R Jackson.—1.

D—Killed: Private Thos R Carr.—1.

E—Wounded: Private Jackson McRae.—1.

F—Wounded: Serg'ts Q M Smith, G J Hoke; Private Alfred Huffman.—3.

I—Wounded: Private D D Martin.—1.

K—Wounded: Lieut A M Smith.—1.

At Sharpsburg, Md., Sept 18.

C—Killed: Private S B Herring.—1.

E—Wounded: Privates Wm Webb, Charles Hicks.—2

F—Wounded: Private John Phelps.—1.

I—Wounded: Serg't T S Gardner; Private Pinkney Green.—2.

At Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 20.

Wounded: Lieut Col R F Armfield, not yet able for duty.

B—Wounded: Privates Embry Shaver, Alfred Frasier.—2

D—Wounded: Serg't Marshall Bullard.—1.

E—Wounded: Lieut A W Dockery, Corp'l W T Tyson; Private Benj Smith.—3.

G—Wounded: Privates J A Query, W S Lackey.—2.

H—Killed: Private N E Russell. Wounded: Privates D P Woodburn, David Hill.—3.

I—Killed: Privates M D Gregg, D D Wright. Wounded: Private M O Crowder.—3.

David Pope of Co. F, having got lost off from his Regiment joined a Brigade in D. H. Hill's Division and was killed near Middletown, Md., on the 14th Sept.

Perhaps it will be well to state here that Co. A was not in the engagements at Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill on the 26th and 27th of June, it being out on picket, guarding, a very prominent point at the time, and did not get with the Reg't until Saturday morning, 28th June.

Recapitulation: Total—Killed 37, wounded 169, since died of wounds 29. Aggregate 225.

Very respectfully, D. M. McINTIRE,
Adj't 38th N. C. Troops.

A PROPOSITION.—The Lady who sends us the annexed eloquent communication hopes that we will "give it a place in the Observer, and perhaps call attention to it, and *endorse* it." That we will, most cheerfully. Scripture tells us that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much;" and surely we may therefore hope that the united prayers of all the better part of mankind will be heard in this time of trial in favor of PEACE:

To the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer:

I wish to make public through your columns, and those of various other influential journals, a suggestion to the Women of the South.

It is that a day be appointed, on which at a certain hour, they, with one consent, shall unitedly beg for PEACE from Him in whose hands are the hearts of men and the destinies of nations. Prayer is being made continually for the success of our arms in battle, and these prayers have been answered—in many instances beyond our hopes. Every prayer doubtless breathes an earnest petition for Peace; but it is suggested now that our faithful women shall unite to pray in an *especial manner* for it. That God would forgive our enemies and turn their hearts, and that He would forgive us *our* debts, and would *speedily deliver us from the evil hands of bloody men.*

Let Monday the 1st day of December be appointed, and on that day at 12 M. let the heart of every wife, mother, sister and daughter in every State in the Confederacy go out in solemn fervent prayer to God for PEACE.

In places where female prayer meetings are usual, let the women themselves order the matter. Where such meetings are not usual, or are considered unadvisable, or are impracticable, let every woman in her own house stop all work at the hour named—suspend the carding, and spinning, and knitting, and weaving, and sewing, and teaching, if for only one half-hour and let every woman's heart be lifted to God for her country. Let the sick woman on her bed remember the day and hour,—let the busy forego her business,—and, I was going to say, let the gay suspend her gaiety, but I trust there are not many gay women in the South now;—But let the young, and beautiful, and hopeful, equally with those who can lay no claim to such titles, think of the broken-hearted, the destitute, the homeless,—think of the dead, and the dying, and the mangled—think of the widows, the fatherless, and the childless of this awful war—and let every woman's soul be stirred to pray as with one voice on that day to God for help, and for PEACE,—an honorable PEACE.

All papers friendly to this suggestion are requested to copy, that it may be as widely diffused as possible by the day above named.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 53d REG'T N. C. M.

COL. JOHN A. PEMBERTON, COMMANDING.

Lock's Creek District—Wm Elliot 4 blankets; Mrs Jno McDonald 1 do, 1 carpet blanket; Mrs Jona Evans, Sr, $10; Mrs Marg't M Carter 1 blanket; Mrs James Evans 1 ditto; Mrs Elizabeth Gainey 1 quilt; Mrs L Culbreth 1 do; Wm H Gainey 1 do; Mrs J R Williamson 1 ditto; Green Faircloth 1 blanket; Mrs R A Culbreth 1 ditto; Mrs P Faircloth 1 quil; Mrs Wm Faircloth 1 blanket, 2 quilts; Mrs G W Bullard 1 blanket; Mrs Gibbons 1 do, 2 prs socks; Mrs R Sessoms 1 quilt; Miss E Hornrine 21½ yds carpeting; Mrs R A Melvin 1 carpet blanket; Mrs Randal McDaniel 3 do, 1 shirt, 3 prs pants, 5 pairs socks; Mrs Sarah Breece 2 blankets; Mrs Susan Maxwell 1 quilt, 1 carpet blanket; Maj K M C Williamson 2 prs shoes, 2 prs socks.

Cedar Creek District—Mrs Maria Underwood 2 quilts; John G Smith 1 blanket; Mrs Jno G Smith 1 rug blanket; Mrs Elijah Fisher 1 double blanket; Mrs W C Roberts 1 quilt; Mrs G F Thaggard 1 do; Mrs J M D Jessup 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mr J M D Jessup 1 pr leather gloves; Wm G McDonald 1 pr pants, 1 shirt; Miss M A King 1 pr socks, 1 comfort; Miss Mary Thaggard 1 pair socks; Miss Josephine Thaggard 1 comfort; Mrs Hector McAlister 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Charity McAlister 1 pr socks; Mrs Wiley Nunnery 1 pair pants, 1 pair socks; Mrs J C Blocker 2 carpet blankets, 2 prs pants, 2 prs drawers, 3 prs socks, 2 flannel shirts, 1 comfort, 1 pair gloves; Master T E Blocker 1 comfort; Miss Sallie Simmons 1 do; Mrs L Lock 1 net shirt, 1 pr socks; Miss Susan Thaggard 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jas Thaggard 1 quilt, 1 blanket; Mrs G R Thaggard 1 quilt; Miss S E Braddy 1 pr socks.

Rev J C Huske 3 carpet blankets, 2 prs socks; Miss Isabella Cook 3 pairs socks; Mrs O P Meares 10 carpet blankets; J C Poe 2 pairs socks; Mrs J Kershaw 1 suit clothes; Mrs J A Pemberton 2 blankets, 11 carpet blankets; E L Winslow 6 carpet blankets; Mrs I B Hawley 1 carpet blankets, 1 quilt; Tho J Jordan 1 blanket; Miss Tillinghast 7 carpet blankets.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY—LUMBERTON, Nov. 7.

Messrs. Editors:—In response to the Appeal of Gov'r Vance, the Ladies of this village have formed a Society, regarding it a duty that no community should neglect to contribute all in their power to the comfort of our suffering soldiers during the hardships of the coming winter.

We acknowledge the receipt of $300 in cash, besides blankets, cloth, socks, &c., as the result of our first day's work, viz: $25 each from C Godwin and James Blount; $20 each from A W Fuller, D B Baker, B Godwin, T N Bond; $10 each from John A Rowland, R S French, Rev M Robbins, G Leitch, Cash, T J Ellis, J R Carter, T A Norment, M McRae; $5 each from D D French, W F French, J P Barnes, S M West, A J Howell, Chas Ivey, N A Thompson, L A McLaurin, Ed Wilkinson, D Lewis, M T Sealy, Capt Kearnes, Joel Inman; $2 50 each from J J Sellers, Cash, McK Sellers, D McKinnon, H H Ellis; $1 from M McCormick.

By order of the Society.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a communication of Aurora Lodge, No. 33, A. F. M., held on the evening of October 25th A. L. 5862, at Masonic Hall, Clio, S. C., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased an all-wise Providence in the mysterious and inscrutable dispensation of His laws to remove from among us our much esteemed friend and brother, E. P. FREEMAN, a member of Capt. Moffatt's Co. 44th Reg't N. C. V.; and whereas it is just and proper while bowing in meek submission to the fiats of Omnipotence, that we should in accordance with the custom of our Order and the promptings of our own hearts, pay the only remaining tribute to the memory of our deceased brother; therefore

Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of deep and painful regret of the death of our highly respected friend and brother, E. P. Freeman.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes, and a blank page be inscribed to his memory.

Resolved, That as a further mark of our respect the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

A. L. McCORMAC, W. M.

J. A. McRAE, Sec'y.

COTTON CARDS.—"A manufacturer" says through the Atlanta Confederacy that he has visited the Cotton Card Factory of Messrs. Divine, Jones and Lee, at Cartersville, Geo., and that it is a complete success. He thinks it of the utmost importance that many other such factories be established, under State and Confederate authority, as individuals cannot control either machinery or workmen, for, besides the common cotton cards, the Cotton Factories will soon be stopped for want of "card clothing" and that would be a terrible calamity, as it would cut off even the present inadequate supply of clothing for the soldiers and the people.

The Fever.—There were five new cases reported this morning as having occurred yesterday. The disease must have been lingering in the system, or the malaria been retained from want of ventilation, or at least so it would seem. The number of interments yesterday at the Cemetery was only two.

Our streets begin to look lively once more; people are coming in and seem glad to get back.—*Wil. Jour.*, 11th.

WAR NEWS.

From the Army in Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—A skirmish occurred on Saturday, near Winchester, between a portion of Hampton's Cavalry and a body of the enemy, but we have heard nothing as to the result. Heavy skirmishing is daily occurring in Fauquier and Loudoun, and it is said that the enemy are in great force in those counties.—*Whig.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—Significant movements are progressing along the entire line of our army under Gen. Lee. Stirring, perhaps startling events, seem to be rapidly approaching, promising, in reality, "a short, sharp and decisive" winter campaign. In the course of a few days, a considerable change will doubtless take place in the present nominally inactive state of affairs.

A Dash into Fredericksburg by the Enemy.—RICHMOND, Nov. 10.—About daybreak Sunday morning a company of 75 Federal cavalry, coming from the direction of Dumfries, dashed into the town, down the main street, and drew up in line of battle in front of the Richmond and Fredericksburg depot, while a detachment was sent to depredate upon certain stores in the vicinity. The intelligence being immediately conveyed to Maj. Critcher, commander of the cavalry battalion stationed at the post, he dispatched a company to the spot

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

Gen. Cooper has published instructions for the new enrollment of conscripts. These consist of the original conscription law, the late extension of that law, the exemption act, an act providing for enrollment of conscripts wherever found, and an act providing for medical examination of conscripts—all of which have already been published in the Observer—and the following regulations for their enforcement:—

II. Commandants of Conscripts and Camps of Instruction.

1. An officer, styled the Commandant of Conscripts, will be appointed for each State, who will be charged with the supervision of the enrolment and disposition of conscripts. He will establish one or more camps, in which conscripts will be assembled and instructed, and may recommend for appointment a Surgeon, a Quartermaster, a Commissary, and the requisite number of Drillmasters for each camp. If more than one camp be established, he may also recommend a Commandant for each camp not under his own immediate command.

2. A hospital will be established and huts for winter quarters constructed at each camp, and all conscripts assembled at the camps will be promptly vaccinated if it has not already been done.

3. The Commandant of Conscripts will require from each camp a report on the first Monday in every month showing the expenses of the preceding month the number of conscripts in the camp the number received and sent away during the preceding month, the regiments, battalions or companies to which they were sent, the number transferred to the navy, the number of sick, the nature of the diseases, and the number of deaths. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army.

4. The Commandants of Conscripts East of the Mississippi river will receive orders only from the War Department, and will not be interfered with by Generals commanding departments or armies in the field. West of the Mississippi they will report to and receive instructions from the Commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi Department, who will require them to conform as nearly as possible to this order, and to the regulations prescribed for commandants East of the Mississippi. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army.

5. The commandants of all regiments, battalions, squadrons or unattached companies which were in service on the 16th of April, 1862, desiring to receive conscripts, may transmit, through the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army, statements of the strength of their commands, to the Commandants of Conscripts in their respective States, who unless otherwise ordered, will as far as practicable, distribute the conscripts of the State among its regiments, battalions and companies thereof, in proportion to their respective deficiencies

He will consult the wishes of the conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments, so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rule will be observed by the commandants of corps in assigning conscripts to companies.

6. Conscripts for cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses. No conscripts can be assigned to companies mustered into service since the 16th of April, 1862.

7. The Commandants of Conscripts are specially enjoined to pay unceasing attention to the health, comfort and instruction of the conscripts under their command, and to bear in mind that the efficiency of the army and the safety of the country depend in a great measure upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

III. Enrollment of Conscripts.

All white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 40, not exempted by act of Congress, or not already in the service, will be enrolled. Persons liable to enrollment may be enrolled wherever they may be found, as provided by the Act No. 42, here with published.

IV. Undomiciled Foreigners.

1. Foreigners not domiciled in the Confederate States are not liable to enrollment. Domicil in the Confederate States consists in residence with intention permanently to remain in those States, and to abandon domicil elsewhere. Long residence of itself does not constitute domicil. A person may acquire domicil in less than one year and he may not acquire it in twenty years' residence. If there is a determination to return to the native country and to retain the domicil there, no length of residence can confer domicil.

The principal evidences of intention to remain are the declarations of the party, the exercise of the rights of citizenship, marriage and the acquisition of real estate, but the intention may be gathered from other facts.

2. The enrollment will be made by the enrolling officers of the State, if the Governor thereof will permit them to act under the orders of the Commandants of Conscripts, and application will be made by the said Commandants for such permission. If it be declined, the commandant will report the facts to the Adjutant and Inspector General and ask for the employment of Confederate officers for the purpose of making enrollments. If the Governor consent, but the enrolling officers of the State be found unable or unwilling to discharge their duty efficiently, the like application will be made to the Adjutant and Inspector General, and in such event, a commissioned officer for each Congressional District, and a non-commissioned officer or private for each county, city, town, district or parish, will be assigned to such duty.

In making such assignment, officers and men disabled by wounds from active duty in the field, and acquainted in the localities in which they are required to serve, will, as far as practicable be selected. The commissioned officers in each district will superintend the enrollments and collection of conscripts therein. Non-commissioned officers and privates, while so employed, will be allowed pay as extra duty men. The enrolling officers of the States, if employed, will be paid the compensation allowed by the State laws for similar service.

The Commanding Generals of armies in the field will order such commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as they think qualified to e enrolling officers or drill officers, and who are unfit for active service in the field, to report to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, who will order such of them to duty as may be required, and report the remainder by letter to the Commanding General as not needed for such service.

3. Enrollments for particular regiments, battalions, squadrons and companies in service on the 16th of April 1862, may be made by officers detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of a department or an army in the field; but such officers must report to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, receive instructions from him, and assemble their conscripts at such point as he may designate. Conscripts enrolled without reporting to such commandant will be deemed to be enrolled for general service, and shall at any time be transferred, on their own application, or on the application of commandants of corps needing conscripts, to such corps.

V. Exemptions.

The Exemption act will be construed prospectively, and does not authorize the discharge of any one enrolled or in service prior to the 11th day of October 1862.

VI. Bodily and Mental Infirmity.

1. Questions of bodily and mental incapacity will be decided by Surgeons employed for the purpose, by virtue of the act of Congress approved on the 11th of Oct. 1862.

Three Surgeons in each Congressional District will be recommended by the Commandants of Conscripts to the Adjutant and Inspector General for employment, under the foregoing act; and the said Commandants will establish in each county, city, parish or district, a place of rendezvous for the examination of conscripts enrolled therein.

2. That three Surgeons employed in each Congressional District will constitute a Board of Examination for the District; and one or more of them may act at any place of rendezvous therein. They shall fix days for the examination of conscripts in each county, city, parish or district, and give at least ten days' notice thereof by publication in one or more newspapers, circulating in the Congressional District, and by notice posted at the principal places of public resort.

3. The enrolling officer for the county, city, parish or district shall attend at such examinations, and enroll and send to the camp of instruction such persons as are examined and found by the Surgeon to be capable of bearing arms. The standard of bodily capacity shall be that established by General Order No. 58, modified by the omission of the third paragraph, which authorized the enrollment of persons not equal to all military duty. No person will be enrolled as a conscript who is not capable of bearing arms.

4. Persons deemed incapable of bearing arms shall be reported by the examining Surgeon to the Board of Examination, who shall determine the questions of exemption, and grant certificates thereof. The certificates shall specify whether the incapacity is temporary or permanent, and if permanent, the party shall be exempt from future examination, unless specially ordered by the Board. So soon as the Examining Board shall be organized in any Congressional District, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, no other mode of examination for persons in that district will be pursued, and the decision of the Examining Board will be deemed final.

5. The fact that a person has been discharged from service for physical disability or other cause, does not of itself exempt from enrollment as a conscript.

6. If any enrolled person is unable to attend at the rendezvous on account of sickness, he will send to the Examining Surgeon a certificate specifying the cause of absence, and its probable duration, from some respectable physician resident in the county, city, parish or district in which the rendezvous is situated. The examining Surgeon shall send the certificate to the commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction, and if the person mentioned therein shall not report himself for examination at the said camp within a reasonable period, or send to the Commandant of the camp a renewal of the certificate, showing his continued disability, he shall be deemed absent without leave.

7. A compensation of $4 per diem, while actually employed, will be allowed to each of the Examining Surgeons, and will be paid on their certified account by the Quartermaster of the nearest Camp of Instruction.

VII. Friends, Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonites.

All persons of the above denominations, in regular membership therein on the 11th day of October 1862, shall be exempt from enrollment, on furnishing a substitute, or on presenting to the enrolling officer a receipt from a bonded Quartermaster for the tax of five hundred dollars imposed by act of Congress, and an affidavit by the Bishop, Presiding Elder, or other officer whose duty it is to preserve the records of membership in the denomination to which the party belongs, setting forth distinctly the fact that the party on the 11th day of October 1862, was in regular membership with such denomination. The affidavit must be taken and certified by a Justice of the Peace, or other officer appointed by the law of his State to administer oaths, and his authority to administer oath must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record, under the seal of the Court

All Assistant Quartermasters, to whom the said tax is tendered, will receive and receipt for it and pay the same into the Treasury of the Confederate States, without unreasonable delay. The enrolling officer will receive the receipt and forward it to the Commandant of Conscripts, by whom it will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, who will charge the Assistant Quartermaster with the amount received by him.

VIII. Provision against Extortion

1. When application for exemption is made by any shoemaker, tanner, blacksmith, wagon-maker, miller, mill engineer or millwright, not in the employment of any company or establishment, but working for himself, the party seeking exemption shall state in writing, under oath, that he is skilled and actually employed in his said trade: that he is habitually engaged in working for the public; that the products of his labor, while exempt from military service, shall not be sold, exchanged or bartered for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; and that he will not, by any arrangement, shift or contrivance, evade the law, or receive a greater price or reward than it allows.

2. When application is made to exempt superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories and paper mills, and superintend nts and managers of wool carding machines, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers, mill engineers or millwrights, not working for themselves, but in the employment of some company or establishment, the president or some director, if the company be incorporated, if not, the proprietor of the business, or if there be a firm, some partner therein, shall make oath in writing that the said superintendents, operatives, managers or mechanics, as the case may be, are skilled and actually employed in their said vocations; that they are habitually working for the public; that they are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern; that the products thereof shall not be sold, or exchanged, or bartered, during the said exemption, for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; that no shift, contrivance or arrangement shall be made to evade the law, or to secure a larger return or profit than it allows; and that exemption is not sought for a larger number of persons than is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern.

3. The foregoing affidavits shall be made before some justice of the peace or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, and if such justice or other person be not personally known to the enrolling officer to be what he purports to be, his official character and his right to administer oaths must be certified by the clerk of some court of record, under the seal of his court.

The affidavits shall be returned to the Commandant of Conscripts, and exemptions shall be granted by the enrolling officer. If, however, he suspect false swearing or mistake, he shall refuse the exemption, and refer the case, after first enrolling the names of the parties in question, to the Commandant of Conscripts, who shall dispose of it. If at any time the enrolling officer have cause to suspect false swearing or mistake in the foregoing affidavits, he shall report the fact to the Commandant of Conscripts, and if the said commandant be satisfied, after due investigation, that a larger number of persons is designedly employed than is necessary, or that a larger profit than the law allows is received either directly or indirectly, he shall order the enrollment of the parties exempted upon the said affidavits.

IX. Details.

Citizen employees and mechanics who are employed in establishments of the Government or by contracts with the Government, in the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies, will be enrolled and returned to their work: Provided, The Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall certify that the number of operatives required by the officer in charge of such establishment, or by such contractor for Government work, is reasonable and not excessive, such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon make the detail of the men specified for a period not exceeding sixty days, and return the certificate to the Commandant of Conscripts. At the expiration of such detail, the officer in charge of the Government shop, or the contractor in whose employment said conscripts are, shall cause said certificate to be renewed, or return the conscripts to the nearest camp of instruction. If the certificate be not renewed or the conscripts be not returned, no other detail shall be granted to such establishment or contractor. In all cases of details for contractors, the party requiring the detail shall make affidavit that the persons so detailed will not be employed on any other than Government work, which affidavit shall be returned to the Commandant of Conscripts; and if it be found that at any time detailed conscripts are employed by said contractors upon work for private individuals, the detail shall be cancelled by the Commandant of Conscripts.

Paragraph I, General Orders, No 50, current series, is hereby revoked.

X. To whom Applications for exemption must be addressed.

Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the enrolling officer, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the Commandant of Conscripts. The Department will not consider the application until it has been referred by the latter officer.

XI. Substitutes

1. When a person claims exemption on the ground that he has put a substitute in service, he must exhibit to the enrolling officer a discharge from some company, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the said company belongs, or then belonged, (see General Orders, No. 26,) or an exemption signed by the Commandant of Conscripts. And if the said discharge or exemption do not show that it was granted in consideration of a substitute having been furnished, such fact must be certified in writing by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the company belongs, or by the Commandant of Conscripts, as the case may be—

But within all cases arising within thirty days from the date of this order, the enrolling officer may grant the exemption upon satisfactory proof that the party furnished a substitute, who was actually received into the service of the Confederate States for three years or the war, and the substitute is not liable to military service. Such exemption may at any time be cancelled, if fraud or mistake be discovered.

2. Paragraph II, General Order, No. 29, current series, is hereby revoked. No person under eighteen years of age, or not domiciled in the Confederate States, or not of good moral character, or who is liable under the existing order to enrollment as a conscript, shall be received as a substitute.

And in all cases in which a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal by reason of the substitution shall expire.

Any person subject to enrollment who desires to furnish a substitute, may, at any time before the enrollment, or before he is assigned to a company and sent from the camp of Instruction, present a substitute at such camp; and if the substitute be capable of bearing arms, and be of good moral character, and not within the prohibited cases, he shall be received, and the principal shall be exempt from military service.

XII. Volunteering.

All persons liable to conscription may, before enrollment, volunteer in companies in service on the 16th of April, 1862. But after enrollment, they cannot volunteer, nor can they at any time volunteer in companies received into service since the 16th of April, 1862.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

1. All impressments of men by regimental, battalion or company commander, under any pretence whatever, are prohibited, it being the design of the Department to supply the army exclusively through the officers appointed by this act.

2. All the laws and resolutions applicable to deserters shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrolment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

By order S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

Office of the Chatham R. R. Company,
RALEIGH, Nov. 5, 1862.

NO acceptable bid having been offered for the graduation and masonry of the middle division of the Chatham Railroad, extending from Page's to Lockville, 23 miles, the undersigned is prepared to receive proposals at this office.

Profiles and Specifications showing about the aggregate amount of work required, can be seen at the Engineer's office, Haywood, Chatham County, or at the Company's office, Raleigh.

KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't.
ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.
Nov. 11, 1862. 77-6t

SEED OATS.

150 BUSHELS WINTER OATS.
40 ditto California ditto.
6 bbls. N. O. Syrup.
5 casks new Rice.
2 bbls. old Rye Whiskey.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
Nov'r 10, 1862. 76-4tpd

CARD.

PROF. HUNT will receive ten additional Music Pupils, if application is made to him at the Seminary.
T. C. HOOPER.
Nov. 11. 77-2t

ENGLISH OPINION OF OUR AFFAIRS.

From the London Times.

It is prime advantage to have the first word. People part with their first impressions only upon compulsion. But this, like all other advantages, requires to be used with some moderation. The Federals with their genius for blundering, have managed to lose all the benefit of it. Some respect is still felt towards a despatch from Gen. McClellan, for we think we can discern the real statement of the soldier from the clumsy falsehood grafted upon it by the Federal War-office. When McClellan, on the 15th of September, and when the battle of Antietam was still unfought, told us that he had forced Lee to retreat, and that Maryland and Philadelphia were safe, we were inclined to credit that he at least believed what he said. When the despatches went on to say that Gen. Lee was wounded, had acknowledged he was "whipped," and had admitted a loss of 15,000 men, we thought we saw at once that this could not be the language of a respectable soldier; that no man of McClellan's character could have committed himself to what he could not possibly have known or even heard, and what must on the face of it be a falsehood, but that it must have been the unscrupulous addition of the Washington officials. We have, however, need of close discrimination to except even the published reports of McClellan from the universal incredulity which attaches to these first words from America. It is not until the Southerners come halting after with their staler history of the same events that we are able to assure ourselves that, if we do not know the exact truth, we know at least the worst that has happened to the Northern cause.

The invasion of Maryland, and the story of the military successes which rendered it possible, can now for the first time be collated from the accounts of both parties. In a private letter from an officer in "Stonewall" Jackson's corps, which we extract to-day from a Southern paper, the story is very vividly and circumstantially told, and is brought down to the 6th of September, when the Southern forces were in possession of Fredericksburg. The reader cannot but follow with interest the rapid and perilous advance of Jackson and his ragged, shoeless followers marching five-and twenty miles a day, burning railway cars, breaking down bridges, heard of from time to time by poor puzzled Gen. Pope, and thought by him to be a cavalry party which a brigade of infantry might easily surround; then scattering this brigade and falling ravenously upon the spoil which it had brought in its train. Two hundred carloads of boots and coats, toothbrushes, candles, coffee, and lobster salad—and amid all their more valuable acquisitions they remember the last luxury with especial relish—rewarded the audacity of these hungry, half-clad warriors. Necessity is the mother of audacity as well as of invention. It was probably much less by the speeches of the prating fools in the Southern House of Representatives than it was by the naked feet of his men that Lee was induced to cross the Potomac. The "Stonewalls" had been living upon roasted corn. They had no wagons. Starving and footsore, but victorious, they were 18,000 men standing between the great armies of Pope and McClellan; burning and destroying what they could not carry away, and feasting as men feast when they know they are in all probability upon the eve of another long fast. "To see a starving man," naively remarks this Confederate officer, "eating lobster salad and drinking Rhine wine, barefoot and in tatters, was curious." Curious, perhaps, but not very wonderful; for it is consistent with many precedents that the luxurious *impedimenta* of great mercenary armies should become the prey of a hardy enemy who had learned to do without them. We must admire, also, in this narrative the discipline which could carry away an army from such a booty in light fighting condition, and the tactics which won that second battle of Bull Run, first heard of in England as a Federal victory. When read by the double light of the two accounts, it now appears certain that it was a fight won by the Confederate Generals entirely by superior strategy against considerable odds; the men on both sides fighting with equal valor and discipline, and night preserving the Federals from a total rout.

We must, probably, wait a short time before we have a similar opportunity of comparing, or contrasting, the Northern and Southern versions of the Maryland battles. What Southern accounts we have seem to intimate that the strategy of Gen. Lee was not directed to the carrying out of the policy sought to be imposed upon him by the Congress at Richmond. He was hardly impelled by the wild design of ravaging Pennsylvania and making the North the seat of war. We are told by the correspondence of the Southern papers that, while seemingly moving his troops in the direction of Pennsylvania, he was really "preparing an important movement into Virginia." As this statement was made previously to the last great battle, it may, perhaps, deserve some credence; and it may, perhaps, be true that the Confederate Generals have accomplished on the other side of the Potomac all they ever hoped to do there. When we read of the privations endured by the Confederate troops, we can well understand that to re-victual, re-clothe, and re-arm such a force in the enemy's country, and in a great measure at the enemy's expense, is in itself a most important military success. Moreover, the capture of the force and post at Harper's Ferry would hardly have been accomplished by a less aggressive style of tactics. The Confederates claim that by this great *coup* they paroled 11,000 privates and 425 officers, took 2,000 negroes, obtained 15,000 stand of small arms, 40 pieces of cannon, 500 horses, and many military stores of which they were greatly in need. If, as the Southern accounts seem to imply, the invasion of the North was intended only for the accomplishment of these objects, and if Gen. Lee had all along determined as his ultimate object to retire when he had drawn the Federal army from Washington, and to attempt to lure McClellan once more across the Potomac in pursuit of him, then the Confederate plan has thus far succeeded, and Gen. Lee and his coadjutors are not open to the criticism which a deliberate project of carrying the war into Pennsylvania must have brought down upon them.

This one advantage the Confederates have certainly obtained from the Maryland expedition. Of course the contest is henceforward only for boundary. Maryland was one of the great difficulties. The South could not abandon that State with honor, and could not hope that the North would ever surrender it. Maryland has now had her opportunity, and as she has not risen to accept her deliverance, the Southern Government may well consider itself absolved from any imperative obligations towards her for the future. Sooner or later a time will suddenly arise when this question of boundary will assume an absorbing importance. Already the Northern States are gradually awakening to the fact that two nations are not like two pike, and that it does not follow because one is somewhat larger than the other that the larger can swallow and digest the smaller. After a further quantity of useless butchery and carnage, and after the innumerable hospitals have been some more times filled and emptied, this truth will grow into a familiar fact, and the next thing then necessary will be to have, ready prepared, some feasible line of frontier, which may also be discussed into familiarity. Mr. Jefferson Davis seems to look more wisely towards this contingency than Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Jefferson Davis has already provided himself with an excellent excuse for giving up Maryland, while Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation would perpetuate Maryland in all the privileges of a Slavery State under the protection of the Northern Government. Such a barrier boundary would clearly be the most convenient position which could be wished for by that new nation which, as our Chancellor of the Exchequer has just so significantly and so truly said, "Mr. Jefferson Davis has made." Let the Abolitionists look to it. A slavery boundary State under the protection of the North is the only device which could render possible the perpetuity of slavery in Confederate America.

From Canada.—We yesterday had an interview with a gentleman just from Canada, who informed us that when Brute Butler's "woman's" order was first received in Canada, that a Mr. Bennet, a Yankee, who kept a noted first-class hotel at London, in Canada, publicly endorsed the infamous order at the breakfast table, and that before night forty-one British officers—who always lodged at this, the best house, ordered their baggage and indignantly left the hotel. He states further that Canada is swarming with organ-grinders, and that they universally commence and quit with "Dixie." He thinks the British subjects in Canada strongly sympathize with the South.—*Atlanta Confederacy, 13th.*

Stocks.—We note sales, this week, of Confederate bonds (100 M) at 100 and int.; and do. (15 M) at 108 and int. There have been no sales of the latter, until this week, for some time. We also hear of sales of Virginia sixes (registered) at 102 and int.,—an advance of $2 since last week; do. (coupons—int. susp'd) 125; N. Carolina sixes 130—an advance of 84 5; N. Carolina eights 120 and int.—*Rich. Whig, 14th.*

A patriotic citizen was recently arrested at Holly Springs for selling whiskey to the soldiers at forty dollars a gallon which had cost him ninety cents. He had sold to the amount of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, when the rest of the liquor—some two or three barrels—was seized and turned over to the medical department.

Savannah Republican.

Supplies for the Soldiers.—We had the pleasure of seeing, a day or two since, Maj. James Boggan and Benj. K. Pond, Esq., of Anson, on their way to Virginia, with six thousand pounds of clothing and provisions for the soldiers from that County. Anson has done nobly.—*Standard.*

Prisoners.—It is stated that 18,000 prisoners have been exchanged at Vicksburg, 20,000 at Varina, Va., and that we have yet in our hands a surplus of 8,000 to 10,000.

Valuable Turkey.—A turkey weighing 11 lbs was sold in Petersburg on Wednesday last for $5.50!

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE second term of the Fayetteville Female High School will commence 1st January and close 31st of March.

Circulars can be obtained at the Book Store.
T. C. HOOPER.
Nov. 3 74-14w

WANTED,

A SITUATION as teacher by a gentleman who has enjoyed the best educational advantages, and who has had nearly four years successful experience. The very best testimonials and references given. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any class in College they may desire to join, or well fitted, by a good business education, for the ordinary duties and business transactions of life. Address J. H. FOYE,
Care Col. J. T. HARRINGTON, Floydsville, S. C.
Oct. 31, 1862. 74-19rpd

Dr. Robinson is compelled to close his Apothecary Shop after to-day. His office will be in the same building, next door,—that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq.
Nov. 12, 1862. 77-2w

NOTICE.

ALL bands that have engaged at the State Salt works are notified to report themselves at the works as soon as practicable. All teams must take all the feed they can carry with them.
J. M. WORTH, Salt Com.
Nov. 12, 1862. 77-3t

FOR SALE.
A Lot of Cotton and Woolen Machinery.

2 WOOL PICKERS.
8 36 inch Wool Cards.
1 80 " " Roll Card.
1 198 Spindle Wool Jack.
1 Cotton Lapper.
2 Danforth Cap Frames 138 Spindles each.
1 Throstle Frame 84 "
1 English Drawing Frame with Coilers and Packers.
1 12 Strand Speeder, &c., &c.

Some of the above machinery is now in operation at the Richmond Factory. For particulars address
JOHN SHORTRIDGE,
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
Nov. 12, 1862. 77-16tpd

VALUABLE MILLS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, 2 miles west of Carthage, Moore county, containing 250 acres, on which is a Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Screw. I will receive in payment State Bonds, Confederate money or likely Negroes. JOHN MORISON.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

I OFFER for Sale my PLANTATION on McClendon's Creek, 6 miles west of Carthage, lying on the basin of the Coal Fields, containing 2100 acres, which is as productive as any lands in the county of Moore. The improvements good and the situation healthy. Terms liberal. JOHN MORISON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 5000 acres more, in different tracts, in the county of Moore,—Farming Mineral, and Turpentine land,—which I will sell on liberal terms.
JOHN MORISON.

Mineral Lands for Sale.

I HAVE an interest of one-third in a tract of 500 ACRES on the waters of Deep River, on which have been discovered a salt mine and pure saltpetre, and an oil of good quality for greasing leather, well worthy geological investigation. JOHN MORISON.
Carthage, Nov. 13 1862. 77-tf

Corn Wanted.

COTTON YARN will be given in exchange, or CASH delivered in Fayetteville or at the Beaver Creek Factory. JOHN H. HALL,
Nov'r 6, 1862. Pres't B. C. M Co. 75-16w

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

50 BBLS. MOLASSES, superior quality.
22 hhds. SUGAR,
Just received, for sale by " " D. CASHWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 3, 1862. 75-4tipd

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a STEAM MILL located on the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, about ninety miles from Wilmington, capable of cutting from four to five thousand feet of Lumber in ten hours. Also a Sash and Blind Factory, in good repair Apply to
J. A. McKAY, Gilopolis, N. C
Oct. 10, 1862. 68tf

NOTICE.

MY wife, Catharine Holmes, left me on the 28th of August last, against my wishes. I do hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from trading with the aforesaid Catharine Holmes or charging her board in any wise or under any circumstances since the 28th of August last. I shall not be responsible for any charges or contracts made by the aforesaid Catharine Holmes.
MOSES HOLMES.
Oct. 18, 1862. 76-3tpd

LOSSES IN OUR ARMIES.

P. W. A. writes to the Savannah Republican:

Battle and disease have made sad inroads in the ranks of the Confederate army this year. Go where you will, whether on the battle field, to the hospital, along the railways, or where the army has rested on its weary marches, and there you will find the evidences of death. The trenches where numbers have been placed together and the little hillocks with the rude head-boards and simple inscriptions which mark the resting places of those who have been buried separately, greet you on every hand, and tell their own melancholy tale.

Our loss in killed and wounded at Fort Donelson may be roughly estimated at 3,500; at Roanoke and on the North Carolina coast, 600; at Elkhorn, 3,500; at Shiloh, 10,000; at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and before Richmond, 20,000; in the Valley of the Shenandoah, 5,000; at Cedar Run, 1,200; at the second battle of Manassas, 6,000; at Boonston and Crampton Gaps, 4,000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Corinth, 4,000; at Perryville, 3,000; and 5,000 for those who have fallen at outposts, in skirmishes, &c. These figures added together make the frightful sum of 75,800! Of this number it would be safe to say that one-third, or 25,000, are now in their graves, having either been killed outright or died from their wounds. Quite as many—probably more—have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months of the present year may be estimated at 75,000 men, who have either perished or been disabled. If the whole truth were known they would probably reach 100,000, by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease, in the hospitals, in camp, and at home, generally exceed those in battle. For every year the war continues we must expect our casualties to be quite as heavy as they have been the present.

These heavy losses fall entirely upon the young and able-bodied—upon those on whose shoulders the country rests its hopes of present independence and wise statesmanship in the future. The effect of such a drain as this upon the population of the country, though painful and deplorable, cannot yet be fully realized. The withdrawal of one hundred thousand laborers from the industrial pursuits of life, and of one hundred thousand husbands and marriageable men from the walks of society, and with them the loss of a vast amount of physical and mental energy, is a calamity from which it will require generations for the country to recover. The loss of one hundred or two hundred thousand marriageable men, as the case may be, carries with it, of course, virtual loss of an equal number of marriageable women. This fact, taken in consideration with the policy of restraining foreign immigration in the future, especially from the United States, cannot fail to attract the attention of every reflecting mind.

It would seem as if the time spoken of by Isaiah was about to be realized by the women of the South:

"And in that day seven women shall take hold of one man, saying: We will eat our own bread, and wear our own apparel, only let us be called by thy name, to take away our reproach."

They will have the priceless consolation of knowing, however, that they have done more than any other race of women ever did since the foundation of the world towards the establishment of their country's independence. Neither the wisdom of our leaders, nor the valor of our soldiers, could ever have wrought out our liberties but for their unceasing prayers and labors. If their husbands and brothers deserve immortal honors for their deeds on the field, so also do they merit eternal happiness in that bright world beyond the sun.

Defences of Richmond.—On Saturday last, I visited the Marine Ram Richmond, lying at the shipyard and dock, near the foot of Main-street. She is sheathed with iron plates, 5 inches in thickness, has three of her four guns on board, and is very nearly, or quite ready for action. The Richmond is built very much on the model of the Palmetto State, and will, I think, play an important part in the river defence of the City, whose name she bears. She is 109 feet in length, and draws 12 feet water, and her interior accommodations are very complete. Commander R. B. Pegram is to be or is her Commander.

On the York River Rail Road, may be seen the Rail Road Merrimac, an iron-clad land-monster, which did great execution on the enemy, in the six days' battles before Richmond.

A second marine ram is on the stocks, to be 150 feet in length, but to be narrower than the Richmond, and to draw but 8 feet water.

To-day, I made an exceedingly agreeable and interesting excursion to Drewry's Bluff. Drewry's Bluff is situated in a bend or angle, almost a right angle, of the James River. Nature has made it a formidable fortress, art has rendered it complete, and Southern valor has already made and will again make it victorious. It is of lofty elevation, above the level of the river, and commands it both up and down. It is crowned by an extensive series of admirable and formidable earthworks, and armed with numerous and formidable guns and mortars, and is completely equipped in every respect, including an obliquely iron-sheathed battery of three guns, commanding the approach up the river. It is also furnished with safe subterranean quarters for surgical operations. Constructed chiefly of earth and sand bags, the works are far more capable of resistance to balls, than if built of brick or stone; and they seem to me to be impregnable, if manned with a proper complement of soldiery. At present, they are under naval command, Capt. Sidney S. Lee, of the C. S. Navy, elder brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee, being commandant of the post; but there is also a large land force on the spot and in the vicinity.

In addition to the defences, furnished by the fortifications, the river, just below them, is completely obstructed; and I do not think the obstructions can be surmounted, or removed, without first capturing the works. These defences and obstructions, aided by the marine ram, and even without that aid, seem to me to render Richmond safe from river attack; and, in regard to land attack, she has again and again proved her impregnability. Drewry's Bluff, when not one-tenth as formidable as it is now, was the scene of the memorable victory of May 15, 1862.—*Editorial Cor. Chas. Courier.*

Primitive Currency.—The Swedish Iron Manufacturing Company of South Carolina, announce that they will exchange iron and nails at their works for bacon, leather, flour and corn, as follows:

2 pounds Nails for 1 lb. Bacon.
6 " " for 1 lb. Leather.
1 " " for 2 lbs. Flour.
5 " " for 1 bushel Corn.
3 " Iron for 1 lb. Bacon.
10 " " for 1 lb. Leather.
1 " " for 1 lb. Flour.
10 " " for 1 bushel Corn.

Nails or iron will be exchanged for wheat, cotton and woollen cloths.—*Chas. Mercury.*

FOR SALE,

500 MAKEPEACE'S BUCKETS,
Andirons, Shovels and Tongs,
Britannia Spoons, Quart Bottle Corks.
At the Crockery Store.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Nov'r 10, 1862. 76-2w

FLAT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a FLAT as good as new, 80 by 10 feet with a Covered House, 20 feet long.
J. W. BARBOUR.
White Oak, Bladen Co. Nov. 10, 1862. 77-4t-pd

WAR NEWS.

Eastern North Carolina.—All is quiet below at present. The Yankees lately threatening the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road consisted of the following regiments: the 5th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 44th Massachusetts; the 5th and 10th Connecticut; the 9th New Jersey, the 5th Rhode Island, and Hawkins' Zouaves, and two other regiments of infantry not known, with 30 pieces of artillery and 5 companies of cavalry. They were from Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon and Washington, and are supposed to have returned to those posts. As they retired along the line of the Roanoke to Plymouth, where they re-embarked, they destroyed every bridge.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 13.—A reconnoissance in force of our troops was made on Monday and Tuesday towards Newbern. Our troops drove in the Yankee pickets, meeting with no resistance. One of Nethercutt's Rangers was killed by a Yankee picket. No other casualties reported on either side.—*State Journal.*

The Enemy on the Georgia Coast.—AUGUSTA, Nov. 13.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says two yankee gunboats entirely destroyed the town of St. Mary's, (Ga.,) on Sunday last. The yankees attempted to land, but were repulsed by the Confederates, and they afterwards destroyed the town.

A Skirmish in Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, November 13.—Gen. Forrest had a skirmish with the enemy on Franklin Turnpike on Tuesday, killing 20 and wounding 50 or 60. The enemy being largely reinforced, Forrest drew off by the road to Lavergne.

Later from the North.—FREDERICKSBURG, Nov. 11.—Northern dates of the 11th inst. have been received here. Gen. McClellan has been removed and Gen. Burnside is in command of the Army of the Potomac. The reasons for this change are McClellan's refusal to advance, and Harper's Ferry Commissioners having censured him in their official report.

The Scotia has arrived with Lord Lyons and Simon Cameron among the passengers.

The Cabinet council was not held in England as summoned on the 23d of October. It was postponed indefinitely on the morning of the meeting.

The London Times says that Sir G. C. Lewis expressed the opinion of the English Government in his recent speech. The communication of the French Minister related to matters at New Orleans, and was not likely to lead to any complications. "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that Lord Lyons will visit Richmond in ten days. Cameron thinks there will be intervention by the meeting of Parliament. He says that the Confederates are getting a fleet ready in English ports to attack New York.

Gen. Floyd's Command.—In the latter part of October, a detachment of some ninety men from the army of Gen. Floyd, started from Camp Logan, in Wythe county, to recover some Confederate prisoners that had been captured at the mouth of Mate creek by some companies of Kentucky Home Guards, and carried off to Peters's creek in Kentucky. After traveling two days they reached the enemy, and at once charged his camp, when a bush fight occurred, which lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until dark, resulting in the recapture of the prisoners, the killing of some six or eight of the Union men, and the capture of a few prisoners and several horses. On our side no one was injured, and the party crossed into Virginia and encamped for the night. Next morning four independent companies volunteered in the service of the State line, and the expedition returned stronger by 200 men than when it left.

Another expedition was organized a few days subsequent to the return of the first, and started under command of Col. Peters with 275 men, composed of cavalry and one mountain howitzer. Their destination was Wolf creek, where it runs into the Tug fork of Sandy river. On the second day they reached Warfield, where they surprised a party of Union men who were about to enjoy a horse race, and captured 18 or 20 horses. The expedition remained at Warfield that night and the next day. The next morning the party took up the line of march for the Forks of the Sandy. They had not proceeded far, however, until they were fired upon from the brush on a hill side which flanked the whole command. Capt. Semmes was shot from his horse, and two privates wounded, one dangerously and the other through the shoulder. The fight was then commenced, and the enemy driven back over a mile and a half. Col. Peters was wounded in the leg. That night the expedition started on its return march, and brought with it about 25 fine horses, as many beef cattle, and all of our wounded. The Union force is said to have had numbered 400.

Rich. Dispatch.

Death of a Brigadier-General.—Brigadier General Allison Nelson, C. S. A., died near Little Rock, Ark., on the 9th ult. He was formerly Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.

*Richmond Disp

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

DISMISSAL OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—The North and the South are equally startled by the sudden dismissal of Gen. McClellan from any command whatever in the yankee army. Besides the cause assigned elsewhere, viz: neglect of orders to advance and fight, two others are mentioned: 1st, that he only marched six miles a day when pursuing our invading army in Maryland, and could and should have relieved Harper's Ferry—which Gen. Halleck himself testified to before a Court of Inquiry. And 2d, that "his intimate friends and trusted counsellors were nearly all at heart opposed to an unqualified discomfiture of the rebels; they have no conception of, nor liking for, any other settlement of our troubles than one which shall be based on compromise." So says the N. Y. Tribune, which is no doubt well informed, since Lincoln threw off the mask and attached himself openly to the radical party of that paper.

If this be true, there must be a vast multitude at the North opposed to the 'unqualified discomfiture'—that is, the extermination—of the rebels, for it is plain that McClellan's friends constitute the bulk of the army and of the Northern people. No other officer in the yankee army has anything like the hold upon the respect and affection of either the army or the people. We are not allowed to know what was the effect of his dismissal on the army, but it has certainly produced a profound sensation and strong indignation among the people.

Among the curious things connected with the event, we find a paragraph in a Southern paper, published before the dismissal, stating that "A California Congressman said in New York a few days ago, that certain parties had Lincoln's promise in writing to remove McClellan as soon as the New York election was over." This presents Lincoln as retaining at the head of his army for a whole month, a General in whom he had lost confidence, rather than affect a State election by removing him!

Except for the increased bitterness among themselves produced by this dismissal, we doubt if the yankees lose or we gain anything. McClellan was originally an able officer, but has been too hard a drinker to be fit for command. As Gen. Kearney wrote of him, "he is *burnt out.*" We know nothing as to Burnside's habits, but he is an able officer, and almost as much of a brute as Butler or Pope. Of course he will endeavor to signalize his command by doing what McClellan refused to do and what he is put there to do, viz: to give battle at once. So we may look for an immediate forward movement, and probably one or more great battles.

SOUTHERN POLICY.—A year or two ago our S. Carolina friends published with much apparent gusto, an anecdote detailing the scorn and contempt with which one of the U. S. Congressmen from that State once rebuked a young kinsman for condescending to invent something—we forget what, but something that might have been useful to the country and profitable to himself. To invent anything was too like a yankee to suit the dignity of the aristocratic Senator. We had our thoughts about the folly of this, at the time, expecting to hear that the Senator did not sleep, or eat, or drink, or dress, like the yankees; but we never could have realized the full measure of its stupidity if this war had not come upon us. Here we are, in a state of almost aboriginal ignorance of anything but planting and merchandising. As we had chosen to depend on the yankee, who was more ingenious only because his ingenuity was encouraged and rewarded, so we found ourselves without many of those great essentials to decent living, and of those implements of war, of which our less squeamish and more prudent "brethren" have an abundance.

We are reminded of this anecdote by the following remarkable paragraph which we find in the Charleston Courier:

"*Gun Makers.*—Since the opening of the cruel and wicked war now waged against the South and the cardinal principles of American Republicanism, two distinguished citizens of the North, of world-wide repute as makers and improvers of arms, have died—Gen. Chas. T. James, inventor of improved projectiles and a new mode of rifling cannon, and Col. Samuel Colt, maker of revolving guns, rifles and pistols, known wherever small arms are used.

"It is a singular circumstance, worthy of note, as showing one of the many cases of lost or neglected opportunities, that both of these inventors, up to the secession of South Carolina and Georgia, offered to these States, through their agents, all the advantages and resources of their armories. Both of them offered tempting and advantageous proposals, looking towards the establishment of branches, or the removal of their armories to the South. Under the delusive policy and assurance of peace, or the mistaken notions of economy, which prevailed in Southern counsels, in the eventful autumn and closing weeks of 1860, these offers were rejected, and when the war opened, James and Colt were forced into the service of our enemies."

The Courier is probably mistaken as to the cause of the rejection of the offers of Messrs. Colt and James. Instead of being assurances of peace or notions of economy, it was probably the same feeling of contempt for mechanical ingenuity and labor which has always affected our more Southern neighbors, if not some of our own people in North Carolina. What but that could have given a hostile tone to both public opinion and legislative action against every species of manufacture, so that people always preferred to buy an inferior article at the North rather than a superior one at home, at the same price? What but that now induces people to clamor against manufacturers for selling at high prices, though they only do what almost everybody else does? Instead of cherishing the few manufactories that fortunately for the public and unfortunately for the owners had existed at the South, and without which there would have been an inconceivably distressing destitution of cheap fabrics for clothing, *they* are now singled out as objects of a threatened vengeance as insane as it is unjust, to be visited upon them, and them only, after the war is over. The natural result of such a feeling, everywhere encouraged, will be to break down the few establishments we now have and to discountenance the erection of others, and thus to let our next war find us entirely destitute of even the few means of independence we now have.

This war ought to teach us the folly of such a course, and the wisdom of adopting and cherishing useful improvements, whether of yankee invention or not; but we see no signs of this.

SHOES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The people of Richmond appear to have been thoroughly aroused by the appearance of a Brigade of our gallant troops from the Army of the Potomac on their streets during the late snow storm, many of them being bare-foot. A meeting was forthwith held and committees appointed to collect funds or shoes and clothing. The committees were nearly everywhere met with cordiality, and subscriptions from $500 down flowed in upon them. Up to Tuesday evening last they had been enabled to purchase 4000 pairs of shoes, and they hope to obtain in all 8000 pairs "as Richmond's offering of sympathy and affection to her late defenders." Well done, Richmond! she has done her part, but we suppose that twenty-five Richmonds would scarcely supply the government's deficiency in this particular alone.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The two negroes, Isaac, slave of E. S. Hobbs, Esq., and Enoch Manuel, free colored, convicted of burglary last week, were sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Dec. 5th.

Geo. W. Revels, prosecuted for burglary, was convicted of larceny and sentenced to whipping and imprisonment.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has declared a dividend of 11 per cent. payable on 1st Jan'y.

Hon. Mitchell King, a distinguished citizen of Charleston, died at Flat Rock, N. C., on the 12th inst.

THE 56TH REGIMENT.—We have seen letters from the 56th (Col. Faison's,) one from "Camp 5 miles N. E. of Tarboro', Nov. 9th," and another from "Bivouac near Hamilton, Nov. 12th." The first says:—

"It is agreed on all hands that Burgwyn's Reg't (the 26th) fought magnificently in the battle of Rawl's Mill, and a section of Moore's Battery, 2 guns, commanded by himself, is said to have slaughtered the enemy at a great rate. One of Burgwyn's Co's fired into a yankee cavalry Co., emptying two-thirds of the saddles, it is said and believed." * * "On Tuesday, to the surprise and delight of all, Gov. Vance and Gen. Martin arrived, and a forward movement was ordered for the next morning, the force then consisting of the 17th, 26th, 42d, 56th and 59th Reg'ts, and three cavalry Co's." [The writer describes the subsequent marches and countermarches, and procee is:] "A Co of the 42d had been sent 2 or 300 yards down the road where they met the advance cavalry of the enemy, and fired into them. The fire was returned, when the enemy retreated. They then brought up their artillery and fired 6 or 8 shots, and then—I know not why—retired. The other Reg'ts afterwards joined the 42d, about night, and all were posted in line of battle and artillery pointed, ready to open when the morning came. The men slept by their arms. Our position was well chosen, and we could almost certainly have whipped 4 or 5,000 yankees. But in the morning they were gone, having retreated about midnight. We pursued, picking up here and there a nice looking stray yankee, and passed one of their cavalry corporals, shot in three places, lying about a quarter of a mile from our bivouac. We marched all day without being able to find the yankees. Col. Faison now commands a brigade, and we have just been ordered to Hamilton, Martin county."

The letter of the 12th says:—

"We left our position, 5 miles from Tarboro', Monday morning, marched some 18 miles to a point 4 miles this side of Palmyra, (a small collection of houses on the south side of the Roanoke and 13 miles hence,) took up the march again yesterday morning, and arrived at Hamilton at 11 A. M. Our present bivouac is a mile east of Hamilton. On our march hither we passed two yankee camps—one on Monday, the other yesterday. They still contained indications of most wanton plundering. There were dead hogs, geese and chickens in abundance strewn through the camps and in the neighborhood of them—generally with the choice parts pulled off and the rest thrown away, as though a world of eatables were at the disposal of the vandals. The valuable papers of citizens, living from here to Washington or further, were scattered in the roads and over the fields and woods, generally either torn or so defaced as to be worthless. Negroes and horses were taken wherever found, and the carriages, wagons and other vehicles which they did not carry off were smashed or burned—the broken or charred pieces could be seen in many places. In fact everything that could be used was appropriated and much of the remainder destroyed. Probably twenty of the eighty houses which I suppose Hamilton contained have been burned, generally nice ones, I am told. Hundreds—thousands, I reckon—of acres of corn have been denuded of their yield or deprived of fences, which is nearly as bad. The population now remaining appears to be patriotic and well disposed. But the enemy seem to have better information of our movements than we have of theirs. The last information we have is that the enemy has abandoned this immediate section of country, having retreated rather precipitately to Washington and Newbern. They seem to have heard, a short time after his arrival, of the presence of Gov. Vance. The country people say that they heard that the Governor had come down with 20,000 men; whereupon, being seized with much fear, they left in haste. It is thought that the expedition of the enemy was intended simply as a raid, for plundering, burning, capturing negroes, and possibly they looked to the destruction of Tarboro'.

"We have just been ordered to ——; our regiment only, they say. It is about 80 miles and it will require four or five days to accomplish the march.

"Gens. French and Martin rode by a little while ago.

"The weather is splendid now—all the snow is gone and the roads are drying. The men are pretty well off, though a good many of them have blistered feet."

THE 26TH REGIMENT.—We have seen a letter from an officer in this Regiment, dated Tarborough, Nov. 12th, stating that the Brigade (Pettigrew's) has been ordered to ——, —the yankees having left that country—and that the 26th was to leave that evening or the next morning.

Of previous movements of the Reg't the writer says,—

"We marched 9 miles the morning it snowed, and you can *perhaps* imagine that we had a pretty hard time, especially those who were *bare-footed*, for there were some who didn't have the sign of a shoe upon their feet. My own shoes were ripped open, and my socks (thin) were worn out, admitting plenty of mud and water. We have had a rough time of it; yet none complain. I have been on the sick list for a week, but managed to keep up with my Reg't. Since we came down here we have marched 200 miles."

The writer gives an account, substantially the same as we have published in the Observer, of the fight of a portion of the 26th with the enemy, whose force he states at 2500 infantry, artillery and cavalry. "Three companies of the 26th drove back, three times, three Reg'ts of infantry, two companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry, and held them in check till reinforcements came. Our loss in killed was 2, and wounded 18."

COAL.—For some days past we have been burning in our grates a Coal called semi-bituminous, but which we find to be almost identical with the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania. It was sent to us from the Deep River Mineral Region by Mr. John Colville, whose enterprize and energy we have had frequent occasion to mention. We were surprised to learn from a friend who was recently in the mineral region, that Mr. Colville has within a few weeks past opened a shaft to the depth of upwards of 200 feet into this deposite of anthracite, and that he is mining it with his accustomed energy. At present we learn that this coal is higher priced than the bituminous was, (when it could be had,) owing to the distance it has to be hauled. When the railroad shall have been completed to that part of the coal fields, its cost will doubtless be reduced one-third or one-half. It is still, however, not more expensive than the bituminous, as it burns much longer, a good fire requiring to be renewed not oftener than once in the course of a day. And, by the way, in rooms where a very hot fire is not required, a single fire a day may suffice, by making a sort of paste of the coal ashes and spreading it over the top of the fire after it is thoroughly ignited, taking care to leave an open space at the back for the escape of gas.

We have heard much complaint of the non-working of the Egypt shaft. It is said that the rope with which the coal was lifted is broken; and this is doubtless the cause of the suspension of work. But surely something can be done to remedy this deficiency, and give the Confederacy the benefit of this immensely valuable fuel, now so much needed for the public works and for private use. It is said that there is no bituminous coal to be had at present.

A MISTAKE.—The Petersburg Express copies from this paper the proceedings of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, resolving to reduce the price of its goods in conformity to the provisions of the Exemption law, but incorrectly locates the Company at Raleigh, instead of Fayetteville. The Company has existed here, and the factory been in operation, for nearly twenty-five years. It is the largest of its kind in the State, and one of the largest in the South.

By the way, it is a remarkable fact that, while the proceedings of this company at its late meeting have been published and much commended abroad, but one paper in North Carolina (the Winston Sentinel) has thought them worthy of note. Of course this is a matter of no interest to the company. It does not want for customers, and was not seeking gratuitous advertising. But is *is* a matter of large public concern. Even if there be no feeling of satisfaction to our contemporaries in doing justice to manufacturers whom they have nearly all abused as extortioners, and in knowing that the largest manufacturing establishment in their own State has been first in the Confederacy to supply Government and people with its products at reasonable rates, surely they might have aided the endeavor to make universal this action so advantageous to the public. They appear to have thought otherwise. Many manufacturers will thus have no knowledge of the proposed Convention or its objects, those who have may take the general silence as token of disapproval, and what was hoped to have been made a general movement may be confined to a few mills.

We are gratified to learn that the Blount's Creek Co., and the Fayetteville Co., both owning Cotton Factories in this place, have also agreed to abide by the Exemption Law. Speed the good work!

FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND, Nov. 14.

Messrs. Editors: The Army about Culpeper has undergone but little change in any respect since I last wrote you. The enemy is in strong force near there, but there has been no general engagement and it seems that both sides are not disposed to have a great battle. It is generally conjectured that Gen. Lee wishes to draw Gen. McClellan away from the Potomac. If the yankees fight at Culpeper or between there and Gordonsville, our forces will have the advantage in ground, transportation and supplies. In case of defeat McClellan would have a long and difficult retreat through a country incapable of affording him subsistence; while in a similar event our forces could fall back by railroad and otherwise towards Richmond and collect supplies and reinforcements abundantly and rapidly. Gen. Lee can combine his forces very easily if he considers it necessary.

There must be great difficulty in battle to distinguish the North ern and Southern soldiers, as a great many of our soldiers wear yankee clothing. It will certainly result in confusion and injury to our cause if continued. Our troops are so scantily furnished with clothing now that they are compelled to wear whatever they can get, but the coats should be dyed another color. Some of the good people of Fauquier were frightened very badly at what they thought a regiment of "blue coats," but really our own men with yankee uniforms.

I hear this morning that the yankee army near Culpeper has fallen back. It is supposed that there were some 50,000 or more of them on a sort of reconnoissance, and that they have made a feint of retiring and intend to advance in full force. I have confidence in our ability to sustain and repulse an attack in the vicinity of Gordonsville and Culpeper.

Developments from Lord Lyons, who has just arrived at New York, are awaited in anxious suspense. We may expect something, but it will no doubt consist of indefinite propositions, or at least such as are not practical le or pertinent to immediate action. Simple recognition at this time by the European powers would be as much value to us as anything they are likely to do, but this is not expected by those whose opinions command most respect.

I visited Drury's Bluff yesterday. The fortifications there are very formidable and are sufficient to resist any attack from the river. The iron-clad Merrimac No. 2 is now about completed, and there are two or three other gunboats building here also, and the steamer Patrick Henry and three or four other smaller vessels, all well armed, occupy the river above Drury's Bluff.

I learn the Government here will be unable to supply shoes and blankets to all the troops and cannot furnish the necessary clothing and must rely on the States and the patriotism of the people for these things, or the soldiers must suffer. I believe enough material can be procured for shoes and clothing, but the articles cannot be furnished from Government sources till late in the winter, if at all. The people should act in this matter at once and with more system and less extravagance than before. LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt since last report of the following contributions, viz: From Mrs. George H Haigh $50, Mrs A H Sandford $5, Miss M J Sandford $2, Mrs J D Williams $25, Mr W Whitehead $10, Mrs A Campbell $2, Mr N Stone (Bladen) $1, Miss Mary McKenzie $2, Miss Lydia R Hardie $2, Mrs C P McGary 2 blankets, Mrs J G Shepherd 7 carpet blankets and 50 prs socks, Mrs Dr McSwain 2 blankets, Mrs David Anderson 21 yds flannel and 1 set damask curtains, Miss Lizzie Holmes 13 carpet blankets, Mrs Hinsdale 5 carpet blankets, Mrs Eliza Evans 1 carpet, Mrs James Martine 2 blankets, Mrs Gilchrist 1 comfort and 3 carpet blankets, Mrs D McLaurin 2 carpet blankets and 6 yds woolen homespun, Mrs D A Ray 7 carpet blankets and 1 pr socks, Mrs E McNabb 2 pr socks, Miss Amelia McNabb 1 pr socks, Master E L McNabb 3 prs socks (Bladen). Mr J H Hall 8 comforts, 63 col'd shirts and 11 prs drawers—the cloth presented by Beaver Creek Manf Co, and made up by the female operatives. Mrs Dr Foulkes 4 carpet blankets, 4 comforts, 2 pr pants and 1 flannel shirt; Miss Ann E Hardie 2 pr socks; Mrs Neill McArthur, (Gray's Creek Dist,) several packages of herbs; Mrs W Prior 4 carpet blankets; Mrs R Eppes 2 pr extra woolen socks; Mrs Catharine Evans lot of herbs, also a lot of herbs through Mrs McKethan; Mrs K M Murchison lot of hospital stores; Miss Lizzie S Williams jar of elder salve and lot of mustard; Mrs W C Troy 4 damask comforts.

Our Ladies being now busily engaged in plying the needle for the relief of our soldiers, we trust that their praiseworthy efforts may not be discouraged by the want of *material*. All contributions of woolen cloth will be particularly acceptable and speedily converted into garments for the use of our soldiers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Society acknowledges the following contributions: Mrs Geo McNeill, Sr, 4 pairs socks; Miss M A Potter 2 comforters and 1 pr socks; Miss Ann Colvin 1 pr socks; Mrs M E Pemberton 4 prs socks and 4 prs gloves; Mrs French Strange 1 pr socks; Miss Morton Bell 1 pr socks; Miss May Dangerfield 2 prs socks; Miss Jennie Lilly 1 pr socks; Messrs H & E J Lilly $40; Mrs T C Fuller a donation of woolen yarn.

During the two weeks the Society has been in operation seventy pairs of socks have been brought in.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday evening, at Mrs Frank Brown's residence on Rowan street.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS, 53d REG'T N. C. M.

COL. JOHN A. PEMBERTON, COMMANDING.

Mrs Hector McMillan 4 carpet blankets; Mrs Christopher Monroe 2 blankets, 2 prs woolen socks; Miss M A Buie 2 prs woolen socks; Mrs Dr Robinson 4 carpet blankets, 10 prs socks; Mrs C T Haigh 14 carpet blankets, 8 prs socks; Mrs I B Hawley 3 carpet blankets.

Flea Hill District—Joel Williams 8 blankets; Miss Lizzie Williams 6 prs socks; Mrs K M Murchison 3 suits clothes, 4 woolen shirts, 4 cotton ditto, 11 pairs woolen socks; Mrs John Murphy 3 carpet blankets.

Lock's Creek District—Mrs B Bulla 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Thos McDaniel 3 cotton shirts, 9 prs socks, 8 prs drawers, 1 blanket, 2 carpet blankets; Miss Laura McDaniel $5; Miss M J Neye 1 blanket; Mrs J R Hawley 2 prs socks, 2 prs drawers, 1 blanket.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR BUNKER'S HILL, VALLEY VA., Oct. 25.

At a meeting of the Richmond Boys, Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. Troops, William Webb was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted, for the purpose of paying tributes of respect to the memories of their departed comrades, Evander McDonald, Lieut. M. T. Covington, James Bostick, Van Buren Covington, H. H. McCaskill, Eben Keily, N. O. Baldwin, R. D. Bowns, J. Ford, Alex. McInis, Wm. T. Covington and John B. Webb.

Whereas, in the disposition of Almighty God the iron shaft of death has been hurled into our midst, and deprived our company of some of our brightest ornaments; therefore

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission to the will of Almighty God; still we lament the loss of our gallant companions in arms, as we know that their places can never be filled.

Resolved, That while our loss is heavy, we find consolation in the thought that they died in the service of their country, nobly defending their rights and homes.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt commiseration to the friends and relations for the irreparable losses they have sustained, in their untimely deaths.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

WILLIAM WEBB, Chm'n.

WM. MCCASKILL, S. P. COVINGTON, A. W. DOCKERY, E. S. GARRETT, } Com.

The Fever.—The fever still lingers in our midst, its continuance being mainly due, no doubt, to the return of warm weather. Two new cases are reported as having occurred yesterday, and we are informed that there were two burials in Oakdale Cemetery. We also hear of five deaths last night, amongst them that of the Rev. J. L. Pritchard, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this place.

Mr. Pritchard had been sick for some weeks, having been prostrated with Yellow Fever, while faithfully attending to his duties as a minister of religion. He stood to his post and died in the conscious discharge of duty or from disease contracted in its discharge. He was a good, sincere, earnest working Christian, and his death is deeply regretted by the community. He leaves a family to whom his loss is a heavy bereavement.

Wilmington Journal, 14th.

The Fever.—The mortality yesterday exceeded that of any day since frost. We hear of three new cases and of eight interments. The following table will exhibit the progress of things for the past seven days:

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, Nov. 8th	2	0
Sunday, " 9th	5	4
Monday, " 10th	5	1
Tuesday, " 11th	3	3
Wednesday, " 12th	1	3
Thursday, " 13th	2	2
Friday, " 14th	3	8
Total	21	21

We hear of one death reported this morning, not included in the above table.

The number of new cases is small, as compared with the hundreds in some former weeks, but the mortality still indicates the presence of the epidemic, or of the prostration resulting from it, and we fear that the rate of mortality will continue large throughout the balance of the winter.—*Ib.*, 15th.

A gentleman in Wilmington writes that he fears the fever is again on the increase. There were several new cases on Saturday, mostly among returned refugees. He mentions the death on Friday of a negro, who had passed but one night in town.

All are advised to stay away until the fever disappears, not anticipated until the town is thoroughly cleansed.

Promotions.—Col Stephen D. Ramseur, 49th Reg't, promoted to Brig. General. This makes Lt. Col. Lee M. McAfee Colonel, and Maj. J. A. Flemming, Lt. Col. of the 49th.

Col. J. H. Lane, 28th Reg. promoted to Brig. General, which makes Lt. Col. Samuel D. Lowe, Col., and Maj. W. J. Montgomery Lt. Col.

Col. Robert H. Cowan, 18th regiment, resigned, making Lt. Col. Thomas J. Purdie, Colonel, and Major Forney George Lt. Colonel.—*Spirit of the Age.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—Northern papers of the 8th, 11th and 13th have been received. In addition to the brief account in the preceding page, we find that the removal of Gen. McClellan has made a stir. The cause are much speculated upon. A letter written by Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton, shows that Gen. H., on the 1st of October, advised a forward movement, and, on the 6th, peremptorily ordered it. Neither of these movements having been carried out, it is inferred that this led to his removal. A want of supplies, according to Gen. H.'s letter, is shown not to have been the cause of the army's inaction; yet a despatch from Gen. McClellan, dated Oct. 22d, whilst disclaiming any reflection on the Q M General's Department, reiterates that certain portions of his command were without clothing, and could not move until supplied.

The first intimation McClellan had of his removal was the notification to that effect brought him by Gen. Buckingham. He took formal leave of the different army *corps* last Monday. In quitting Warrenton he said to the troops, "Stand by Burnside as you have stood by me, and all will be well." He issued a farewell address to the troops. The last that we hear of "Young Napoleon" is that "he is on his way to Trenton, N J.," *relieved of all duty*

The Chronicle and Republican of Washington, the N. Y. Tribune and N. Y. Times approve of McClellan's removal. The Tribune says: "though done at the last hour, it is not too late, it trusts, to save the country."

The Herald and the World are down on the removal. They say the President has again yielded to the Radical pressure.

At a Democratic "Jubilee" meeting in New York on Monday night, John Van Buren said that Lincoln had made McClellan the next President of the whole Union, though it would be under an amended Constitution.

Ira Harris, Republican senator of New York, also denounced it in open speech.

In Philadelphia the removal of McClellan met with no sort of favor; his friends condemned it, whilst the Radicals said it was no time to change commanders in the face of the enemy.

The reports, in regard to dissatisfaction in the army growing out of the removal, are pronounced unfounded by the Government news agent at Washington

Burnside's headquarters are at Warrenton, which has been in the possession of the Federals since the 6th.

All officers belonging to the army of the Potomac are ordered to their several commands immediately.

The English papers seem to be exercised at the blockade established by Com. Wilkes over the Bermuda ports, and Admiral Milne is instructed to increase his fleet at that station. They seem to look upon it as the more offensive, because it is under Wilkes. They have not forgotten the Trent affair.

A dispatch from Washington, of the 10th, says there is no apprehension of a foreign collision, unless it shall grow out of the course of England in allowing privateers to be fitted out in her ports to prey upon American commerce.

A letter received in New York from Paris, dated Oct. 25th, says there is no likelihood of anything being done by Napoleon in favor of the rebels until after the November elections.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 10th inst. at 133.

Com. Pendergrast, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, died on the 7th inst., at the age of 62 years, of paralysis. He was a native of Kentucky.

The N. Y. Express contradicts the story of the pursuit of the 290 by British cruisers.

From Europe.—The st'r Norwegian, from Liverpool the 23d and Londonderry the 24th ult., has arrived at Quebec.

The Intervention Question.—All the members of the English Cabinet came to attend the meeting called for the 23d of October, except Lord Palmerston. The Times says there are two interpretations given why the meeting was not held—one, that there is a division in the Cabinet, Sir G. C. Lewis representing one party, and Hon. Mr. Gladstone the other But the Times thinks the true solution is, that Sir G. C. Lewis expresses the opinion of the whole Cabinet, and whilst England regrets the shedding of blood, she does not mean to interfere. This opinion is confirmed by the Naval and Shipping Gazette of Liverpool.

Insurance rates on American ships had advanced 3 to 5 per cent., under the influence of the pirate Alabama's doings.

Cotton has advanced ½d.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

From the Army in Virginia.—RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—The enemy made a dash into Martinsburg on Saturday evening last, and captured one wounded Confederate soldier. On Sunday they made an advance in considerable force on Gen. A. P. Hill's division from the direction of Charlestown, shelling the woods on each side as they advanced, but their fire was not responded to by our troops. They did not approach nearer than five miles of our forces.

On Saturday last 11 members of White's cavalry, of Loudoun county, captured 130 stragglers of the enemy's forces at Snicker's Gap. They belonged to various regiments, and at the time of their capture were unarmed. In addition, two sutlers' wagons were captured, containing a valuable lot of shoes and clothing.

Passengers by the train state that a report reached Staunton from Winchester yesterday that Gen. A. P. Hill had had an engagement with the enemy on Wednesday, in which he captured a large number of prisoners and a wagon train of great value, estimated at not less than $220,000.—*Dispatch.*

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—There is no important operation to report from the line of the Rappahannock. A citizen, who has run the lines from Fauquier, says that the enemy's forces have marched from Salem through Warrenton, and that there seems to be a general movement of them towards Fredericksburg. If this prove to be a correct surmise, they are probably making their way down to their transports for transfer to another quarter.

A report reached us on yesterday, direct from Fredericksburg, that the enemy was advancing on that place in considerable force. Many of the inhabitants were preparing to leave, and many had already left.

Examiner.

Advance on Blackwater.—PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—Reports were brought to the city last evening, of an advance of the enemy in force from Blackwater Ford, yesterday morning, and of the subsequent attack on our troops below Ivor. It is stated that the Yankees, several thousand strong, advanced to Blackwater Ford on Thursday evening, driving back our pickets, and holding possession of the Ford until early yesterday morning, when their force was divided—a portion going in the direction of Franklin, and the balance moving towards Ivor station. Of the further movements of the first portion we are not advised, but of the latter, it is known that a fight occurred at or near Mrs. Boykin's place, about four miles beyond Ivor. We have not learned the result.

Blackwater ford is about 14 miles from Franklin, and 8 from Ivor. As reinforcements were rapidly sent forward, it is reasonable to suppose that the Yankees made no headway.—*Express.*

The Enemy in James River.—RICHMOND, Nov. 15.—It is now a well ascertained fact that the enemy has a numerous fleet in the lower James river, in the neighbourhood of Brandon Bar. But the designs of this fleet and the class and character of the vessels which compose it are facts which are not so satisfactorily known.—*Examiner:*

From Mississippi.—MOBILE, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Oxford says that the Abolitionists continue to advance. Grant's whole force is believed to be south of Grand Junction. His cavalry occupied Holly Springs yesterday. Their advance skirmished with our forces 8 miles South of that place. We captured six of the enemy. Our army is anxious to meet them.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14.—Fresh reinforcements are reported at Nashville. Andy Johnson made a speech on the 12th in welcome of the first arrival of relief. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and "the rebels are driven closer and closer on the confines of hell."

Our forces are arranging some very pretty traps, which will be heard from soon.

Gen. Johnston's Command.—It is reported in intelligent quarters that General Joseph E. Johnston has been assigned to the command of the Western Department in Kentucky and Tennessee, and that General Bragg will exercise his former command under him. This change of command, we trust, will be the signal of new ardour and of active preparations in the Western campaign.

Richmond Examiner, 15th.

The Next Yankee Congress.—The New York Herald says that the Conservatives will have 101 members of the next House of Representatives. The Republicans have 83.

Cotton.—The Richmond Examiner says that the Government is making large purchases of Cotton in the South West at very low prices—13 cents less per pound than prices here.

MARRIED,

At Camp Winder Chapel, near Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., Private JOHN L. SMITH of Co. K, 21st Mississippi Reg't of Volunteers, with Miss REBECCA JANE, eldest daughter of Mr. Elias Jones, of Fayetteville, N. C.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Loudoun county, Va., Sept. 30th, Lieut. James Logan Greenlee, of Capt. Burgin's Co. 41st Reg't, in the 22d year of his age. He was in five battles in Virginia, and was wounded in the fifth, that of Manassas.

On 1st September, at Manassas, Mr. William Leroy Sample, in the 20th year of his age, the second of three sons whom a widowed mother surrendered to the Confederate service. He received a mortal wound at Manassas, after having safely passed through nine other battles.

At Sharpsburg, 17th Sept., Dr. T. J. Witherspoon, 1st Lieut. in Co. G, 48th Reg't, in the 25th year of his age.

Killed September 17th, on the heights of Sharpsburg, Maryland, A. J. Dunn, of the 30th Reg't, of Mecklenburg county.

Of typhoid fever, in Confederate Hospital, Petersburg, 26th October, Corporal Jas. C. Bunch, Co B, 45th Reg't.

At Gordonsville, Va., 27th August, RICHARD BAXTER GILLESPIE, of Co. I, 18th Reg't N. C. Troops, in the 21st year of his age. At headquarters army of Va., 4th Nov'r, in the 29th year of his age, Serg't DAVID FRANKLIN GILLESPIE, of Co. K, 18th Reg't N. C. Troops. Both had fought in the various battles in Virginia and were young men of promise, (sons of the late James Gillespie of Bladen,) leaving two brothers in the Confederate service, and a widowed mother and two sisters to mourn their sad bereavement. Also, at Cave Spring, Geo., on the 27th Sept., in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. SALLIE R. MCDANIEL, sister of the above-named soldiers. Thus has a mother, in the short space of two months, been bereft of three worthy children.

Com.

At Moore's Hospital, Richmond, of consumption, Hector McL. Campbell. A letter received at the Fayetteville Post Office, addressed to his mother (who is not known here,) states that he left a sum of money which can be had on application with proof of right to claim it. The letter can be had at the Fayetteville P. O.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JUNIUS CULLEN BATTLE, a son of Judge Battle, died at Middletown in Maryland in the early morning of the 2d day of October last. His left ancle had been shattered by a minnie ball in the fight at South Mountain upon Sunday, the 14th of September. Having been taken prisoner, he was carried into Middletown in the evening of the same day. The wound rendered amputation necessary. After it had been undergone, the young soldier seemed to be recovering, but unfavorable symptoms came on, and having lingered for several days, he died. His parents have the consolation of knowing that he was kindly and skilfully attended during his decline; that he was tenderly nursed by ladies of Maryland, and his last hours assured by that Faith which he had grappled to his heart under his Father's roof, in time of peace and apparent security. Two brief notes have been received by Judge Battle from ladies who watched and tended his son. They afford glimpses of scenes around his couch which are extremely grateful and refreshing.

Young Battle had been reared in the quiet village of Chapel Hill. He had been privileged to obtain the whole of his education under the eye of a devoted Mother,—and thus it was that his personal gallantry and good intellect were graced even to manhood by a rare and admirable candor and modesty. The War found him teaching in Oxford, and a sense of duty to North Carolina carried him into the army. Like many of his class in society he held no commission in the service, and died a private. His frequent letters exhibit him in a very amiable light. The hardships which he was called to endure wrung no complaint from him,—he found no fault with his superiors of any grade,—and for a long time he made no allusion even to the ill-health which followed him so generally during the year and a half of his connexion with the Army, and which at last prevented him from rallying under the effects of his wound. An officer in an Alabama regiment, personally a stranger to him, who had been confined in a house near that in which Junius Battle lay wounded, returning towards home, conveyed to his family the earliest news of his death. This gentleman had been impressed by hearing that a young man, named Battle, had very greatly attracted the esteem and love of the strangers who were attending him; and that he was passing such time as he could redeem from the distress of his wound, and the weariness of exhausted nature, in reading to the crowd of Confederate and Federal wounded around him. After some days he was told that the young man was dead. We can easily imagine how eloquent that reading was to such an audience. The reader's own eye was glazing, and the pain of a death among strangers was upon him,—but he rallied the remnants of his vision and his self-control, and spent them in directing the filmy eyes around him to that *wicket-gate* and *shining-light*. Surely it was a cup of cold water given in the name of his Master, and even now is abundantly rewarded.

The tears of natural affection were never better due than to the grave of this gallant, modest, christian boy. They have been paid,—and henceforward all is well with those who have been interested in him. They will not think of him reluctantly or with pain. There is a beautiful Greek story to the effect that the Mother of *Cleobis* and *Biton*, transported by some fresh proof of their filial devotion, begged of Juno on their behalf, that if there were anything more desirable by mortals than another, she would therewith reward her sons. The prayer was immediately answered, and the youths thrown into a sleep from which they awoke no more. That which to heathen was hardly more than a generous and high flown fancy,—since life and immortality have been brought to light has become a fact beyond question; and is now yielding a cordial to the parents of Junius Battle. They know Who it is that has taken into His own hands the keys of Death and the Unknown World; they know Who has drawn that bolt, and beckoned their son to come within; they know that door has turned upon golden hinges for him, and has enclosed him in endless peace and an unsullied purity. With such thoughts they have arisen, and pursue their way smiling and with joy.

November 8, 1862.

DIED,

At Beaver Creek, Saturday morning, 15th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD RAY. He was a native of Scotland, and had been a resident of this country since 1817, aged 70 years and 8 months.

In Harnett county, on the 12th instant, WM. ALEXANDER, son of Foster M. and Mary M. Bolton, aged two years and six months.

Near Little Rock, Ark., of jaundice, 12th of Sept., DANIEL McGREGOR, eldest son of Mr. John McGregor of this county, and a private in Capt. Lauderdale's Co. G, Nelson's Reg't, Texas Volunteers.

Near Moffitt's Mills, Randolph county, Nov 1st, of wounds received on the 17th Sept. in the battle of Sharpsburg, Benjamin F. Moffitt, son of Charles and Elander Moffitt, in the 23d year of his age. He was a member of the 5th Reg't N. C. T. His Reg't has lost a true and faithful soldier, his parents a dutiful son.

Can we forget departed friends? Ah no,
Within our hearts their memory buried lies.
The thought that where they are we too shall go,
Will cast a light o'er the darkest scenes of wo;
For to their own blest dwelling in the skies
The souls whom Christ set free exulting shall arise.

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., of yellow fever, PATRICK QUIGLEY, a native of the county of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 33. On the 11th inst., of yellow fever, A. E. MINDEL, aged 16, son of Mr. A. Mindel. On the 12th inst., of yellow fever, Mr. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND, aged about 45. On the 13th inst., of yellow fever, Rev. J. L. PRITCHARD, a native of Camden county, N. C., aged 51. Also, of yellow fever, on the same day, Mr. JOHN BARNES, Sr., in the 60th year of his age. Also of yellow fever, Mrs. SARAH SMITH, widow of the late Peter Smith, at an advanced age. Of y

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE FIGHT AT RAWL'S MILL.—We have seen a letter from Capt. McLauchlin of Co. K, 26th Reg't, dated "Bivouac near Tarboro', Nov. 8," giving a brief account of this fight, in which his Co. and three others were engaged for three hours, with, as he states, two Regiments of the enemy, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry. He says,—

"We repulsed them three times. We then fell back to Williamston. Our loss was 3 killed and 30 wounded, I believe. My Co. lost 1 killed and 10 wounded; but only 8 [of the whole] were seriously hurt. The enemy's loss 200 killed and wounded—said to be over 100 killed. Since that time we have been marching and counter-marching on the different roads from that place to this. We offered battle to the enemy several times, but they dodged us every time. We are having a rough time. We have no tents at all. Few of the men have overcoats, some have no blankets, and the ground is covered with snow. Day before yesterday it rained all day and we had to march in it all; it snowed nearly all night, all day yesterday, and late last night. The ground is heavily covered. We marched several miles through the snow yesterday. Now we are hovering over our fires and black enough, without a change of clothes—all our baggage being at Petersburg."

Another letter, from the same place, of same date, received in Fayetteville, says:—

"On Wednesday morning we set off to hunt up the enemy and give him a chance to fight. Leaving the 42d, Col. Gibbs, some five miles in our rear at a cross road we approached Spring Green, where we expected to find the enemy, but learned that he had taken a road leading up the Roanoke in the direction of Hamilton, and from which several roads led off to the one we were on. Supposing that they were endeavoring to get in our rear, we countermarched and hurried back to the support of the 42d. On nearing them we heard several reports of the enemy's artillery. It was then nearly dark. We were all assigned our positions and rested on our arms, confidently expecting an attack in the morning. Just before we returned to the 42d, one of its companies had a skirmish with a party of the enemy's cavalry, and killed 5 or 6 men and several horses. Early the next morning it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated in great haste. We followed them for some distance, but learning that they were advancing with great speed and force upon Weldon, we again countermarched and reached this place yesterday, 3 miles from Tarboro', at the terminus of the branch of the W. & W. R. R., with a view of hastening on to Weldon by railroad, but here we learned that the enemy had marched within 16 miles of Enfield and then fallen back in the direction of Hamilton. The order of Gen. French is not to allow them to fortify themselves there. We are now discharging our guns with a view to loading afresh, for we have been in rain and snow for two days and nights—the heaviest fall of snow I ever saw so early in the season. We shall probably march to-day or to-morrow."

The Raleigh Standard of the 10th says:—

"On Wednesday evening last the enemy advanced in considerable force, by the Hamilton road, towards Tarborough. They were met by our troops, commanded by Gen. Martin and Gov. Vance, and, after a sharp skirmish, they fell back towards their gunboats. The rumors of a battle were premature.

"Many of the Eastern people are making their escape, with such of their property as they can bring along with them.

"Intelligence has been received from an official source, that the enemy at last accounts had retired from Palmyra, Hamilton and Williamston, and it was thought would go up the Chowan in transports.

"We are glad to announce that Gen. Whiting has been assigned to the command at Wilmington, and that Gen. Evans' Brigade has been added to the force at Weldon. This is good news."

We are pleased to learn that the 59th Regiment, Col. Radcliffe commanding, lost only 4 men killed in their late collision with the Yankee forces whom they held in check until re-inforced, when the invaders were driven back. The report that the regiment had been badly cut up is contradicted upon good authority. No officer was either killed or wounded.—*Wil. Journal.*

Donations for the Soldiers.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Gov. Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeans, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the Regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's Districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages: bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the Brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their District or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Capt. J. F. Garret, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for Hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Fever.—We hear of two new cases on Saturday and five yesterday. There were no interments at the Cemetery on Saturday, and only three yesterday, in addition to which one white person was sent out on yesterday for interment in a private burying ground.

We have now had three good frosts. The malaria no longer remains in the general atmosphere, but it certainly lurks in close, unventilated houses where there has been sickness, and even where there has not been. All houses should be thoroughly ventilated and fumigated before the return of families.—*Wil. Journal, 10th.*

Shoes for our Soldiers—Immediate Action Necessary.—In one corps of our army there are *twenty-six hundred men without shoes.* This is a terrible fact, and an agent sent down here to procure shoes for them is unable to get them. Shoes that would be deemed useless in a city would be better than nothing. Anything is better than marching through *snow bare footed.*

Richmond Dispatch.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 6th and 7th have been received at Richmond and Petersburg.

Foreign Complications and Cabinet Changes.—The Baltimore American has the following from Washington of the 7th.

Despatches of the gravest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State.

Gen. Halleck expresses the belief that a foreign war, necessitating a levy *en masse* of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses the belief that the North has not begun to develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day, and an adjournment had to evening, when it re-assembled at 8 o'clock. Gen. Halleck being present, on special invitation of the President. It is believed that decisions of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war have been arrived at, and will be announced before the end of this week. The air is pregnant with rumors of military and Cabinet changes.

The New York World's Paris correspondent writes of general condemnation there of Lincoln's proclamation, and adds:—

"There is now here a general belief that the late speech of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer foreshadowed a movement on the part of the English and French combined. Many believe that within the next month the rebel Confederacy will be recognized by both England and France. When it comes it will come like a clap of thunder, in the Emperor's usual *brusque* way of doing things, and, at all events, you had better be preparing for it. The resignation of M. Thouvenel as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the appointment of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in his place, both of which were announced in the Moniteur of yesterday, is an unfavorable symptom. M. Thouvenel has all along been understood to be opposed to any interference in our affairs, and particularly opposed to any alliance with England for that purpose, while his successor is regarded as being decidedly "seceesh" in his tendencies."

The Northern Elections.—The Northern papers are speculating over the late defeats of the abolitionists. The victors say that they mean vigorous war on the South. But the defeated say otherwise. The powers at Washington, we are told, are in "a very serious mood" over the news. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes of the feeling at the yankee capital:

"The radicals here are in a terrible way on account of the result of yesterday's election. Some of the clerks of the departments rave insanely, declaring it is a Jeff. Davis triumph. It has even been suggested by the most rabid abolitionists that the government should set aside the election in New York, on the ground that disloyal men and traitors have been elected to office."

Lincoln was so anxious about the result of the late elections, that he sat by the telegraph to hear the news.

The Times' correspondent writes:

"The feeling in Washington to-day, in view of the general success of the Democrats in the late elections, is one of gloomy anticipation."

Besides the returns given in our last, we now learn that the Democrats carry Illinois by 15,000 to 20,000, and elect 9 Congressmen to 5 Republicans. Legislature 2 to 1 Democratic.

Delaware elects a Republican Congressman by 9 majority, and Rep. Governor by 100.

Wisconsin gives large Democratic gains, and elects 2 Dems. to Congress, 3 Reps. and 1 doubtful.

Kansas goes for the Republicans.

Minnesota uncertain, but large Dem. gains.

Rebel Plans.—The Times' Washington correspondent writes:

"We have to-day heard the opinions of three Major Generals, and these opinions are the reflex of all military opinions here, to the effect that the rebels are actively retiring, with a view of concentrating at Petersburg, where Gen. Longstreet, with his vanguard, is already in command, for the purpose of making an attack on Suffolk and Yorktown, capturing the supplies and vast stores of heavy artillery left behind in the latter place on the abandonment of the Peninsula; and then making an attack in force upon Fortress Monroe, which Gov. Letcher has declared to be the one point essential to the sovereignty of the State of Virginia and the safety of the Confederate Government."

The Expedition in North Carolina.—An arrival from Newbern brought news to the 2d inst. It was stated that an expedition had left Newbern, October 28th, by land and water, composed of about 12,000 men and several gunboats. The expedition was in command of Gen. Foster. Its destination we could not learn. We should not be surprised, however, to learn by the next arrival from Newbern, that the Union forces above mentioned had captured Goldsborough—a point of the most strategic importance.

At last accounts from Raleigh the Rebels were greatly alarmed at the prospect of some such demonstration as this on the part of the Union troops. Many of the inhabitants were making preparation to remove their property to safe quarters.

The Alabama.—The New York Times states that upon receiving information that Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, had disregarded the certificates of a British Consul, and in the face of the British Consular seal, regularly affixed to papers establishing the British ownership of certain property on board of a vessel captured by him, had deliberately proceeded to burn that property with the vessel which contained it, the British Consul, in New York, we are informed, immediately took steps to represent these transactions most forcibly to Admiral Milne, commanding her Britannic Majesty's squadron in the American waters. The Admiral, upon receiving the representations of the consul, forthwith ordered three British men-of-war in pursuit of the Alabama, with orders, as we understand, to overhaul that vessel of wrath, and convey her to some British port, where her violation of international law may be judicially inquired into.

It was reported that Price was about to attack Corinth in conjunction with Bragg, and the fortifications there had been much strengthened. Gen. Boyle is sending out of Kentucky all persons who sympathized with Bragg in his recent march into that State.

NORTHERN NEWS VIA FREDERICKSBURG.

FREDERICKSBURG, November 9.—Seventy-five Yankees came here to-day. They said that Stuart made a daring raid into Maryland Thursday, capturing 150 prisoners; that the Democrats have swept the North; that England and France have recognized the Confederacy, and that Lord Lyons is so instructed.

The raid was most bold and daring.

Riot at Norfolk.—We learn on good authority that a few days ago there was a serious riot at Norfolk, which threatened fearful consequences.

It appears that a large number of stolen and runaway "contrabands," said to be 5,000, were collected on the wharf, for what purpose they did not know. Presently a steamer ran alongside and a movement was made to embark the slaves. They resisted and protested their unwillingness to be taken off. Force was attempted, and a serious riot was the consequence. We have not learned the result.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

Gen. Van Dorn—Rare Magnanimity.—The following extract from an order recently issued by Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, is taken from the Grenada (Miss.) Appeal:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Holly Springs, Oct. 17, 1862.

III. The appointments of Generals Cabell, Phifer and Armstrong to the command of brigades, not having been confirmed, these officers are necessarily relieved. The general commanding thanks these gentlemen for their skillful services and conspicuous gallantry on the battle-field of Corinth, and expresses his sorrow at being compelled to relieve them of their commands at this time when the smoke of battle has barely unveiled that bloody but to them glorious field. Not theirs, nor the troops who so nobly fought the battle of Corinth, the fault of failure—that misfortune is his.

By order of Gen. Van Dorn.
M. M. KINNEL, A. A. G.

It will be seen by the foregoing order, that Gen. Van Dorn takes upon himself all the responsibility for the "failure" in his late battle at Corinth. He says it arose from no fault either of his officers or his troops, but was his own misfortune.

This is true magnanimity, and as rare as it is genuine and manly. Such an avowal evinces a nobility of soul that is as creditable to the head and heart as the winning of a battle. It is the first instance of the kind since the war commenced, where the commanding officer has made public acknowledgment of his failure and confessed that the fault lay at his own door.

Well done, Gen. Van Dorn. We feel, and the whole country will feel, that it can safely trust an officer capable of such rare magnanimity.—*Whig.*

Novel mode of converting an East Tenn. Unionist.—A few days since, a detachment of cavalry was sent into S— county to arrest some Lincolnites who were engaged in recruiting for the Lincoln army. On returning, a part of the detachment under a subordinate officer, chanced to call at the residence of a noted Unionist, though otherwise a very respectable gentleman. The Unionist came out, and unceremoniously announced his Union proclivities, at the same time using language considered insulting to the Confederacy and to the Colonel. The commanding officer asked the Unionist if no argument could induce him to change his sentiments in favor of the Confederate Government. The Unionist instantly replied: "I will never support such a miserable abortion—no argument can induce me to do so."

"Very well," said the officer, then I will resort to some other means," and instantly commanded: "Boys plunge him into the river." The command was instantly executed, when in went the Unionist, head and ears. He succeeded in swimming out, when the officer asked: "Are you now prepared to support the Government?" "Never," firmly replied the Unionist.

"Plunge him in again, boys," said the officer; which was quickly done. With some exertion he swam out.

"Are you yet prepared to support the Government?" inquired the officer.

"Well—well—no—not exactly," replied the Unionist.

"Then put him under again, boys," was the officer's instant command.

By this time the Union man had become somewhat exhausted, so much so, that it was difficult for him to escape from the liquid element.

"Have you yet changed your sympathies for the South?" inquired the officer.

"Y-e-s—r-a-t-h-e-r—about two-thirds," answered the Union man.

"But you must go the *whole hog*," said the officer.

"I kind o' think I can go the Confederacy now," replied the Unionist.

The cavalry then departed. We understand the Unionist sticks to the Confederacy, and avows that he will support it to the last extremity. We never before heard of any one being taken into the Confederacy by *immersion*.

Hendersonville N. C. Times.

Our Suffering Army.—A few days ago a scene was witnessed in our streets which at last aroused the people to a lively sense of the real condition of our soldiers. A number of regiments marched down 9th street, passing the very door of the War Department. Citizens standing near—there were no officials present, they never are on such occasions—saw with their own eyes what the papers have long and vainly tried to make them believe. They saw numbers of soldiers marching barefoot through the melting snow. Nor was this all. They saw them thinly clad, in ragged and worn out clothes; some of them without blankets and without hats. This was a spectacle to stir the pulses even of a speculator.—*Richmond Whig.*

Highest Prices Yet.—We learn by letter from Warrenton, N. C., that Mr. P. J. Turnbull, sold in front of the Courthouse at that place on Wednesday last, six negroes, at the following extraordinary prices:

One negro man, 54 years old,	$1,075
One negro woman, 50 years old,	800
One negro woman, 34 years old,	2,500
One negro girl, 20 years old,	2,500
One negro woman aged 18, and infant,	1,410
One girl, aged 16 years,	1,520
Total	$9,805

Average $1,634 16⅔ cents.

The negroes were all likely and valuable house servants.—*Petersburg Express.*

BATTLE OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The most striking and important battle of this war was that fought in St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, on Sunday, Oct. 12. The following was sent to the Mobile Register by an eye witness:

On Sunday the 12th, the "She Adders," the men and children, met as usual in St. Paul's Church for the worship of God. Before service commenced, a man enveloped in a long cloak entered. After taking a seat in the pew nearest the communion table, he went on his knees in apparent devotion. During the first part of the service, his demeanor appeared to be that of profound attention, but after the litany and during the singing of the psalm, he left his seat and whispered a few words to the minister. This conduct excited some little notice, but nothing was said, as he immediately resumed his place. Judge, therefore, what must have been the surprise and consternation of the congregation, when, while on their knees for the communion service, and while saying "Hallowed be Thy name," this individual walked up to the altar, and in a voice of thunder exclaimed, "As this church is solely devoted to the service of the Lord Jehovah, and as Abraham Lincoln is not prayed for, I, by command of Maj. General Benjamin F. Butler, order this impious nest of secession heretics to be dispersed, and these doors to be closed!"

I wish I could do justice to the gallant Major Strong, and describe his soldier-like, military bearing while uttering these words. Wonderful to relate, they had not the effect intended, as the secession heretics made a vigorous resistance, and cried out, "We'll go when we feel like it, not before!" Mr. Goodrich, the pastor, foreseeing the storm about to burst, begged permission to say a few words to his flock. Had his request been granted, the Major's victory would have been a comparatively easy one, but he preferred to quell the angry waves himself, and would not allow Mr. Goodrich to pour oil upon the troubled waters. The latter insisted, notwithstanding the forbidding looks of the son of Mars, on pronouncing a final blessing. This being completed, a general rush was made towards the altar, as all were under the impression that some violence was intended towards their beloved pastor. The benevolent and gentlemanly Major Strong made the most vigorous efforts to prevent the congregation from taking leave of one who had been their spiritual director for twenty-three years. Nearly every person in that church who was under twenty-three had been baptized by him, and very few of them who had not at some time or other received advice and consolation from him.

But you must not imagine that the "She Adders" remained passive all this time; on the contrary, they surrounded the Strong man and let fly their missiles in every direction. One wished to know if he was there to support the Constitution of the U. S.; or if disturbing a peaceable congregation was a new clause added to that precious document? Another said: He would not drive them out of Heaven. To which a very young lady replied, that he and his master would be chained too safely in the dominions of Pluto to be able to use any influence on the other side. Then there were cries of "where are the United States?" "That is a union made of very discordant elements." The crowd still pressed in order to take a good look at the distinguished individual, who could thus, by a word, scatter so large an audience, and that they may never "insult" any man by mistaking him for the gallant Major Strong. With much difficulty, and by repeated cries of "Go away, Mr. Goodrich!" the intrepid warrior at last made his way towards the door, closely followed by the excited congregation. During his passage thither, a gentleman stepped up to him and requested to see by what authority he acted in this manner, alleging that as he was not in uniform and had not produced any order, he disputed his right to disturb the devotional exercises of the people. His only reply was to call two soldiers and order the arrest of the daring offender on the spot.

At this moment a lady touched him and said, "Major Strong, during the barbarous ages the basest criminal had only to enter a church and cry "Sanctuary!" in order to obtain protection—no mortal daring to violate that sacred place by an act of violence; it remains for you United States Christian soldiers of the nineteenth century to desecrate the house of the Lord and to arrest an innocent man in the bosom of the church." An old lady, who had hitherto remained perfectly quiet, cried out, "Kick him down the steps." This made the courageous Major beat a retreat, and being joined by seven others more wicked than himself, he ordered the sexton to lock the doors. When this order was given, a lady said—"Well, I always thought this was the house of God, and was not aware that Butler & Co. had leased it. If they have, it may well be called "a den of thieves!"

We arrived at length at the foot of the steps, and were ordered to leave the sidewalk immediately, if not sooner; but the ladies unanimously declared that the sidewalk was free. Upon this was heard the stentorian voice of the brave and Strong man calling for a guard! But this did not frighten Secesh. They told him that it was useless to call for soldiers, as he must know that they were only to be intimidated by gunboats, and suggested the propriety of having one immediately. You know, said they, you "Yanks" are invincible behind gunboats. But one of the Major's right-hand supporters declared that he would order out a cannon. The Major was still receiving compliments on all sides. "Well done, Major, you are certainly making a braver stand here than you did at Ponchatoula." "Go it, Major; every one knows that Butler & Co., are desperate upon women and children. But this is the first time they fought them in the church." Worthy son of the Pilgrim Fathers, why don't you make us cry, "Witch! Witch!" By this time he was reinforced by 200 fresh men, with fixed bayonets, and as the cannon was near at hand we retreated or rather were driven from the field, being overwhelmed by numbers and our ammunition completely exhausted. The battle is to be renewed on Sunday next, but the base of operations is to be changed, Christ Church being, we have heard upon the best authority, the ground selected by the enemy.

Vandalism in Georgia and Florida.—The Savannah Republican gives an account of late operations of the yankees on the coast. They destroyed the salt works South of Fernandina; forced off to their boat the few negroes at St. Mary's belonging to three old ladies, the only white persons remaining there; they next visited Darien and broke open and robbed a store; on the Sapelo river they landed at Reuben King's plantation and robbed him of 62 or 63 negroes, all he had but one. He is near 90 years old and his wife very old and both very feeble. Further up the river they carried off Col. D. McDonough and some of his negroes, and burnt the place of Col. C. H. Hopkins. Finally they were met by two companies of troops and driven off, with what loss could not be ascertained. Besides other acts of vandalism, the miserable wretches destroyed the orange groves in Florida, by cutting down the trees.

Maj. Gen. Magruder left Vicksburg, Miss., on the 28th ult., for Texas. His headquarters will be at San Antonio.

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS
Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

GRIND STONES.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish GRIND STONES of any size, from 18 inches to 7 feet diameter, equal to the Nova Scotia Stones, which they resemble. They have been tested at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, and approved. Address

PATRICK LINEHAM,
Branch P. O. Chatham Co., N. C.
Or JOHN MAUNDER, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 28, 1862. 73-1mpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1046 acres of LAND in the county of Robeson, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, about 13 miles from the latter. There is a fine Well of water in the yard, a fine young Orchard on the place, a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses. There are about 300 acres cleared, well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, oats and wheat.

It is a desirable healthy place, and I will sell on accommodating terms or exchange for likely young Negroes. Address me at St. Paul's P. O., Robeson Co.

DUNCAN CRAWFORD.
Nov'r 1, 1862. 74*3tpd

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned will, on Monday the 24th day of November 1862, by virtue of a Power of Attorney executed to him by the persons therein interested, sell by public Auction, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton, the following slaves, to-wit: A valuable man aged about 50 years, (a very trustworthy servant,) a woman about 30 years old, (a good house servant;) a boy about 18 years old; a girl about 11 years old (very likely and sprightly.) Also some Cattle, a Carriage and Harness, a Cart, Library, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of sale, cash.

W. A. DICK, Att'y.
Oct 28, 1862. 76-2tpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.
James Haywood, Adm'r, *vs.* Elizabeth Haywood, et al.
Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Haywood and Richardson Haywood, two of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1862.

76*6tpd] J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1862.
James Haywood, Adm'r, *vs.* Isaiah Haywood, et. al.
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Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Troy, on the 1st Monday in October, A. D. 1862. 75-6tpd J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioner to sell all that part of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, above High Point, will sell at public Auction in the town of Salem, on the 1st Tuesday in Jan'y 1863, the Road, Toll Houses, &c., between High Point and Bethania, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JESSE WALKER, Com
Nov. 6, 1862. 76-ts

HEADQUARTERS 52d REGIMENT N. C. M.,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Oct. 27th 1862.

ORDER ——

THE Commanders of Companies in this Regiment will parade with their respective commands in front of the Court House, in Lillington, on 19th day of Nov next, at 11½ o'clock, A. M. for Review, Drill and Inspection. The Commissioned Officers and Orderly Sergeants will meet at the same place and hour on the two preceding days for Drill, &c.

J. A. SPEARS,
75-3tpd] Col. Comd'g 52d Reg't N. C. M

Headquarters Fort St. Philip, N. C.

OCTOBER 24, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 18.

OFFICERS, Non Commissioned Officers, and Privates belonging to this Command, whether absent on detached service, or otherwise, are ordered to return to duty *immediately*.

Officers failing to comply with this order will be recommended for dismissal from rank. No certificate of disability, other than from a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Army will be received as evidence of inability to report in person.

By command of JNO. A. RICHARDSON,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.
J. B. Hancock, Lieut and Acting Adj't [73 6tpd

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for furnishing 5000 sets of INFANTRY ACCOUTREMENTS, will be received at this office until the 10th Nov. 1862. The set to consist of Cartridge box, shoulder belt, waist belt, cap pouch and bayonet scabbard, and the article to be delivered, inspected and paid for in Richmond, Va. A sample or pattern set will be furnished if desired by the contractor.

Address J. A. deLAGNEL,
Lt. Col C. S. A., Fayetteville, N. C
Stating price, etc.
Oct. 29, 1862 73 6t

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.

J. A. WORTH.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS SUGAR.
12 Bbls N. O. SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE.
On consignment and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY
Sept. 22. 62-tf

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sandy, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.
Aug. 4, 1862. 49-1

Dental Practice for Sale.

I OFFER for sale privately my Dental Practice in Fayetteville, N. C. The office occupying four rooms on second floor, well furnished, together with several oz. of GOLD FOIL, GOLD PLATE and SOLDER. A large supply of VULCANITE and TEETH of all kinds.

Also one-third interest in a vineyard lying four miles south of Fayetteville, containing seventy-five acres.

Those owing me will plase call on Mr. Alex. Johnson, Jr., and settle. Address

R. SCOTT, Greensboro', N. C.
Oct. 27, 1862. 73tf

NOTICE.

AT September Term, A. D. 1862, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, letters of Administration of the Estate of the late Warren Winslow were granted to the subscriber. Persons indebted to the deceased are notified to make payment. Those having claims to be settled must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. MARY A. WINSLOW.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY of December Court week, the FURNITURE of the late Warren Winslow will be sold, on six months' credit. MARY A. WINSLOW, Adm'x.
Oct. 15, 1862 73tspd

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday of December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the Residence of the late Warren Winslow will be offered at public sale.

The property is well situated and is well known in town. The house is furnished with gas in every room. The out houses are ample and in good condition. Apply to ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Trustee.
Oct. 27, 1862. 73-tspd

After this date I will

pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.
Oct. 2, 1862. 65

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro girl RACHEL, who ranaway in April last. She is a mulatto; good size; crooked some on the shoulders; of Indian descent; teeth somewhat decayed; about 21 or 22 years of age.

R. McDANIEL.
*Oct. 24, 1862. 72tf

100 lbs. BLUESTONE,

For sale by

J. A. McDONALD,
Oakland, Chatham Co., N. C.
October 17, 1862. 70tf

$10 Reward.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man CALVIN, who ranaway from me about three weeks ago.

I will also pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for sufficient evidence to convict any person of harboring him. Calvin is about 42 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, black, and weighs about 150 pounds; he wears small gold rings in his ears. He is a boat or ship carpenter, and well known about Fayetteville and Wilmington. He sometimes calls himself Calvin Johnson.

THEO. EVANS.
June 30, 1862. 38tf

Rice and Tobacco on Consignment.

10 CASKS of fresh best Rice and 100 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, various qualities. For sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1862. 63tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 3tf

Runaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 23 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent*.

Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Bruinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 if said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, his negro boy MOSES. He is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, robust, long feet and very much turned out at the toes, and looks down when spoken to. He was seen at McPhaul's Mills in Robeson county on the 21st ult., and was in Fayetteville about three weeks ago. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him.

W. D. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, S. C., Aug. 14, 1862. 52tf

House and Lot for sale or rent.

THE subscribers offer for sale or rent, a HOUSE and LOT in Laurinburgh, containing 8 acres, with a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. Persons wishing to purchase will address or call on J. D. McLaurin, who will take pleasure in showing them around.

N. A. CURRIE
J. A. CURRIE
Nov'r 1, 1862. 75-6tpd

WANTED.

2,500 BUSHELS WHEAT.
1,500 " CORN.

Persons having the above articles to sell will receive the highest Cash price by calling on Mr. M. Thomson at the Merchant Mills, Fayetteville, or on the subscriber at his old stand on Market Square.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Nov. 5, 1862. 74tf

200 lbs. Gum Arabic for sale by

J. R. LEE
Oct. 15. 69tf

SALT.

50 BAGS SALT for sale, at Oakland, Chatham county by

J. A. McDONALD.
October 21, 1862. 72*tf

SALT WORKS for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 27th day of November next, the undersigned, as Administrator and Administratrix of the late Benjamin Trolinger, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on River Side at the lower end of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad, 7 miles above Wilmington, the interest belonging to the estate of the said decedent—the same being one-third part of the whole—in the SALT WORKS there situated.

They will also, on the next day, the 28th day of November, expose to public sale, at the site of their location, the entire SALT WORKS situated on the Sound, eight miles below Wilmington. Also, six Mules, together with a Wagon, Gear, &c.

This property is very valuable, and the attention of those disposed to engage in a lucrative business is respectfully invited.

Terms: Six months credit, with bond and approved surety.

ARCH'D S. McNEILL, Adm'r.
NANCY E. TROLINGER, Adm'x
Springfield, Richmond Co., Oct. 21, 1862. 73-tspd

Distribution of the School Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall distribution to each county.

The amount of the said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the General Assembly.

Z. B. VANCE,
Pres't ex officio of Literary Board.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Sec'y of Board.

Counties.	Fed Pop.	Fall Dis.	
Alamance	10,475	1217 69	
Alexander	5,778	671 69	
Anson	10,884	1265 26	
Alleghany	3,507	407 59	
Ashe	7,800	906 75	
Beaufort	12,428	1444 76	
Bertie	11,036	1282 92	
Bladen	9,864	1146 68	See Note 1.
Brunswick	6,964	808 39	
Buncombe	11,882	1381 27	
Burke	8,288	963 47	
Cabarrus	9,330	1084 60	
Caldwell	7,064	821 18	
Camden	4,492	522 20	
Carteret	7,398	860 02	See Note 2.
Caswell	12,473	1449 96	
Catawba	10,064	1169 92	See Note 3.
Chatham	16,607	1930 53	See Note 4.
Cherokee	8,958	1041 36	
Chowan	6,357	622 75	
Cleveland	11,495	1336 27	
Columbus	7,612	884 89	
Craven	18,797	1603 88	
Cumberland	14,037	1631 77	See Note 6.
Currituck	6,406	744 69	
Davidson	15,371	1786 85	
Davie	7,537	876 17	See Note 6.
Duplin	12,936	1503 79	See Note 7.
Edgecombe	18,333	1549 94	
Forsyth	11,985	1393 24	
Franklin	11,278	1311 05	
Gaston	8,431	980 09	
Gates	6,883	800 14	
Granville	18,962	2204 29	
Greene	6,346	737 72	
Guilford	18,606	2162 92	
Halifax	15,301	1778 71	See Note 8.
Harnett	7,005	814 33	
Haywood	5,676	659 83	
Henderson	9,895	1150 28	
Hertford	7,726	898 14	
Hyde	6,617	769 22	
Iredell	13,676	1589 82	
Jackson	5,416	629 61	
Johnston	13,690	1591 45	
Jones	4,365	507 43	
Lenoir	8,158	948 36	
Lincoln	7,349	854 31	
Macon	5,796	673 68	
Madison	5,823	676 92	
Martin	8,468	984 39	
McDowell	6,598	767 01	See Note 9.
Mecklenburg	14,758	1715 60	See Note 10.
Montgomery	6,929	804 44	
Moore	10,420	1211 31	
Nash	9,815	1140 98	See Note 11.
New Hanover	17,582	2043 88	
Northampton	10,653	1238 39	
Onslow	7,457	866 87	
Orange	14,905	1732 68	
Pasquotank	7,747	900 58	
Perqu